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Vietnamese Troops Take Stronghold Of Khmer Rouge

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces virtually overran the last major guerrilla stronghold in western Cambodia on Thursday, according to Thai military and Western relief officials.

The tank-led Vietnamese advance into the Phnom Malai area long held by Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas sent the last of the zone's nearly 40,000 civilians fleeing across the border into Thailand, the officials said.

They said the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, considered some of the toughest guerrilla fighters in the world, were forced to cede their camps under intense artillery barrages and break up into smaller groups. Some of the guerrillas evidently gave up their weapons and joined the refugees who fled to two evacuation sites in Thailand, witnesses said.

Because of the Vietnamese offensive, relief officials said, almost all of the 250,000 Cambodian civilians who had been living in settlements on the Cambodian side of the border when the fighting began in November are now in makeshift camps in Thailand.

In the Phnom Malai area, "all of the camps are now occupied by the Vietnamese," an international relief official said. Vietnamese troops attacking the area are now within hundreds of meters of the Thai border, the official said.

A Western military attaché said the Phnom Malai area was "basically overrun." The Vietnamese drive is the biggest dry-season offensive in six years of fighting against Cambodian resistance groups.

The commander of Thailand's eastern border task force, Major

General Sant Sophen, said Thursday that about 20,000 Vietnamese soldiers from four divisions and 20 Soviet-supplied T-54 tanks were involved in the operation. He said these forces were divided between the two prongs of a pincer movement attacking from the east and south.

Casualties in the fighting were not known. The International Committee of the Red Cross reported having treated 23 wounded in the past two days, of whom only eight were suffering from war wounds. However, the Khmer Rouge usually insists on treating its casualties itself.

Relief officials said about 15,000 Cambodians had gathered at an evacuation site near the Thai border village of Ban Nong Pru just across the border from the de facto Khmer Rouge capital of Phum Thmey, a model guerrilla village regularly used to host resistance ceremonies.

Nearly 25,000 more Cambodians have fled across the border about seven miles (11 kilometers) south at Khao Din in the past few days, the officials said.

The Vietnamese drive appears to have dealt a severe psychological blow to the Cambodian resistance in general and the Khmer Rouge in particular by erasing the last "liberated zone" of guerrillas battling the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Only Saturday, the leader of a three-party resistance coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, welcomed four ambassadors to his United Nations-recognized government at Phnom Thmey to receive their credentials. Khmer Rouge leaders expressed confidence that the battle was going well for them and that the Vietnamese were being held off and suffering heavy casualties.

While the Vietnamese offensive has displaced the resistance groups, it has apparently left them largely intact, however. Thai officials and resistance leaders remain confident that the resistance will be able to regain lost ground when the monsoon rains return in May and make logistics for the Vietnamese more difficult.

The Vietnamese military has indicated that this time it intends to remain in place along the Thai-Cambodian border to prevent guerrilla infiltration.



Two Khmer Rouge guerrillas carry a Cambodian civilian wounded by Vietnamese shelling near Aranyaprathet, Thailand.

U.S. Officials Searching for Antidote Soviet Official Says Research Endangers Arms Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon and State Department officials say they are trying to form a policy to deal with what they say seems to be a spreading aversion to almost any kind of involvement with nuclear weapons among the Western allies.

"We are concerned about an unraveling here," a high administration official said Wednesday.

To deal with it, the officials said, they are putting together a policy to reassure the allies about their participation in nuclear issues and at the same time to be tough in holding them to existing commitments covering nuclear operations and deployments.

The officials said they were trying to reassure the allies that they would have full knowledge of nuclear decisions affecting their countries and would be involved in those decisions.

This was embodied, administration officials said, in a telegram to

American embassies Tuesday in response to reports that the United States had developed contingency plans for deploying nuclear weapons in several countries, including Canada and Iceland, without having told them about the plans.

At the same time, the officials said, the administration would continue to be tough in demanding that allies not distance themselves from American and allied nuclear operations. This stance was reflected in the administration's threats to reassess economic and other ties to New Zealand in response to that country's unwillingness to allow American nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships to visit its ports.

Pentagon and State Department officials generally attributed the anti-nuclear sentiment to a combination of factors: environmentalists who fear all nuclear power; people who think their countries can have American military protection and escape the nuclear consequences; and promptings from the Soviet Union.

But other nuclear experts, such as John Steinbrunner, director of foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution, argue that the administration's policies are as much the cause as the potential cure of the phenomenon, which some officials called a "nuclear allergy."

"The basic reason for the allergy is that people we protect fear that the Reagan administration does not sufficiently appreciate the dangers of nuclear weapons," Mr. Steinbrunner said. "Thus, they are increasingly reluctant to participate in American military operations."

Nuclear weapons, as present and past administration officials acknowledge, play a central role in American military planning for deterrence and for defense should deterrence fail.

If the anti-nuclear attitude was allowed to develop until American nuclear weapons were removed from some countries or could not be sent there in a crisis, the heart of U.S. military capacity would be reduced.

"Unless we hold our allies' feet to the fire over ship visits and nuclear deployments, one will run away and then the next," a senior administration official said. "We will not be put in a position where they want our protection but without the necessary weapons in place to do the job."

On Tuesday, it was reported that the administration had contingency plans to deploy nuclear depth charges in Canada, Iceland and Bermuda. Based on previous revelations and news accounts in these places, it was also reported that those governments said they had no knowledge of the plans.

Officials said Wednesday that this guidance was sent to U.S. embassies.

"As we have publicly and repeatedly stated, U.S. government policy on the deployment of nuclear weapons overseas remains fully in accord with existing bilateral agreements and with the decision taken by the NATO heads of government in 1957 in Paris, in which it was agreed that 'deployment of these stocks and missiles, and arrangements for their use, will accordingly be decided in conformity with NATO defense plans and in agreement with the states directly concerned.'"

A high administration official said, "This was meant to reassure the governments that we did not have covert plans on nuclear weapons that concern them directly that ride roughshod over agreed and known plans."

The report Tuesday also stated that administration officials confirmed contingency plans to deploy the nuclear depth charges in Puerto Rico, a commonwealth under American protection, which would violate a protocol signed by the United States and attached to the 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

State and Defense Department spokesmen refused to comment Wednesday on the report on the ground that the United States never comments on such nuclear matters.

Meanwhile, the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies issued a report Wednesday that stated that contingency plans earmarked nuclear weapons for the Azores Islands of Portugal in the Atlantic, the Philippines, Spain and the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Administration officials Wednesday confirmed these arrangements as well. It could not be learned whether these governments had been told of the plans.

Soviet Official Says Research Endangers Arms Talks

The Associated Press

GENEVA — A Soviet disarmament official said Thursday that continued U.S. research on a space-based defense system would "certainly torpedo" arms control negotiations.

"If the Americans press us to negotiate and go ahead with research and elaboration on the so-called star wars, it would certainly torpedo the negotiations," said Viktor L. Israelian, the chief Soviet delegate to the 40-nation Geneva disarmament conference.

Mr. Israelian also said that there "won't be any chemical weapons agreement in 1985" if the United States stuck to a draft treaty proposed in April by Vice President George Bush.

He said that the U.S. proposal, which stressed the importance of verifying compliance, "broadened the gap" in positions.

Discussing the Reagan administration Strategic Defense Initiative, which is often called star wars, Mr. Israelian said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had agreed in January that one goal of the upcoming talks would be to avoid an arms race in space.

"Why should a party to the negotiations spend billions on research to construct such weapons in outer space?" he said. "If the plans and programs are followed and implemented, I have no doubt the negotiations will blow up."

Discussing a possible chemical weapons ban, Mr. Israelian said that a recent speech by Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, exhibited a "tough, challenging line which can in no way help the negotiations."

Mr. Adelman addressed the Geneva conference Tuesday and urged the Soviet Union to "engage in serious negotiations on every element" of the U.S. draft proposal for a chemical weapons ban.

In Washington, the State Department, reacting to a newspaper report, said Thursday that there were no plans for a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko in Vienna on May 15. The Washington Post, quoting administration officials, had said the two officials might meet on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty.

A State Department spokesman said the level of U.S. participation at the ceremony was still under consideration.

Research Partners Sought

Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune reported from Brussels.

The Reagan administration "is looking for a mechanism" for European countries to participate in research on the Strategic Defense Initiative, senior U.S. officials said Thursday.

While echoing Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger's statements in favor of an alliance-wide effort to explore defensive missile technology, the U.S. officials indicated that the policy ramifications and practical details still must be worked out in Washington.

"European involvement is highly desirable, but there are impediments," said an official, citing the sensitivity of technology to be developed and the prohibition in the anti-ballistic missile treaty against transferring U.S. components of missile-defense weapons to allies.

None of the officials could be identified under the ground rules set for their meeting with reporters.

Jordan and PLO Said to Agree on Joint Negotiators

Reuters

TUNIS — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization have agreed to send a joint negotiating team to a future international peace conference on the Middle East, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat of Jordan said Thursday.

His statement confirmed reports from Palestinian sources that under a PLO-Jordanian formula worked out Monday with King Hussein of Jordan in Amman, Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, had dropped a demand to send an independent team to any peace talks.

Mr. Obeidat, whose comments were reported by the official Tunisian press agency, TAP, spoke on arrival from Algiers at the head of a ministerial team to brief Tunisian officials on the accord.

The prime minister said that the agreement envisaged the establishment of an "Arab confederation" as soon as conditions allowed, but he did not elaborate.

PLO sources said that the accord envisaged less than a fully independent state for Palestinians living in territories occupied by Israel since 1967, a long-term demand of the Palestinian group.

A source said the text called only for "self-determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation."

The statement on the pact indicated that the PLO had gone some way toward meeting a major condition set by the United States for Middle East peace talks that includes Israel.

Under President Ronald Reagan's peace plan of September 1982, the Palestinians were to be involved as part of a Jordanian delegation.

Mr. Obeidat did not refer to Palestinian statehood, but said the accord covered the Palestinians' right to self-determination "within the framework of the harmonious and privileged relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples."

His arrival in Tunis coincided with the first criticism of the accord from Mr. Arafat's hard-line colleagues in the PLO leadership.

In separate statements, Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's equivalent of foreign minister, and Salah Khalaf, the second-ranking official in Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah faction, insisted that the PLO set up its own independent state and have the sole right to represent Palestinians at peace talks.

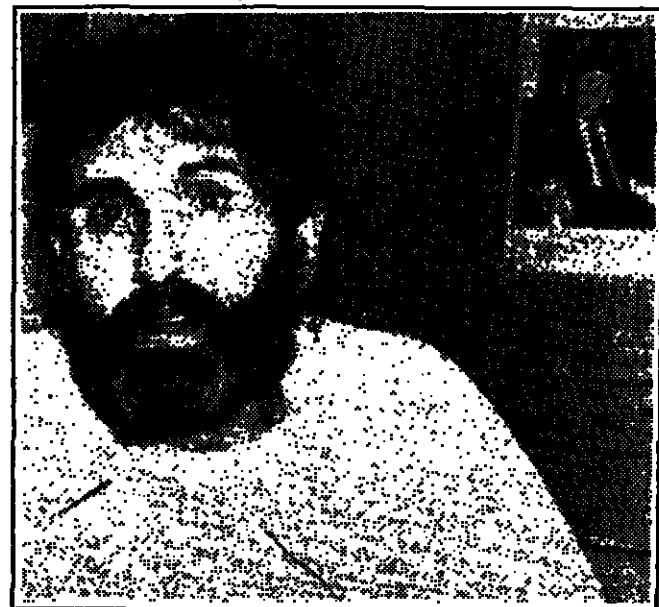
The statements were issued after Mr. Arafat left his Tunis headquarters on Thursday for Romania, which often has served as a channel of communication between the Arabs and Israel.

Mr. Arafat has been under pressure to abandon the PLO's demand to represent the Palestinians as both Israel and the United States refuse to deal officially with the organization.

However, hard-liners have always insisted that any dilution of the PLO's right to represent the Palestinians would amount to liquidating the organization.

Mr. Obeidat said the PLO-Jordanian accord called for an international conference on the Middle East attended by all parties to the conflict and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

"The PLO will participate in this conference in the framework of a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Jeremy Levin, a kidnapped American journalist, shown Thursday morning in a Syrian intelligence office in Baalbek, Lebanon, after the end of 11 months of captivity. On the wall is a photo of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

U.S. Reporter, Captured In Lebanon, Is Free

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Jeremy Levin, a reporter who was one of five Americans held by abductors in Lebanon, was freed Thursday after 11 months in captivity and was being cared for in Damascus, U.S. and Syrian authorities said.

Ambassador Rafic Joueati of Syria said his government had secured Mr. Levin's release and that he had been examined at a medical center in the Syrian capital and found to be in good health.

There were conflicting versions on how Mr. Levin gained his freedom. Agency France-Press quoted Mr. Levin as saying that he had escaped.

"He looks beautiful," his wife, Lucille, said in Washington after she was shown a news photograph of Mr. Levin, 51, with a beard and rumpled hair.

Mr. Levin, the Beirut bureau chief for Cable News Network, disappeared March 7.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in Santa Barbara, California, where President Ronald Reagan is vacationing, that the U.S. Embassy in Damascus had been informed by the Syrian government that Mr. Levin "is in Syrian hands and is safe in Damascus."

"We are certainly pleased that he has been released," Mr. Speakes said.

He said there was no word about the other four Americans who have disappeared or been kidnapped in the Moleen sector of Beirut in the last year.

Those still missing are William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer who was kidnapped last March 16; the Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister, who was kidnapped May 8; Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut, who disappeared Dec. 3; and the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest and head of the Catholic Relief Services Office in Beirut, who was kidnapped Jan. 8.

The Beirut office of the French news agency, Agence France-Presse, said an AFP correspondent in Baalbek had seen Mr. Levin, and that he appeared to be in good health, but was tired.

Pictures of Mr. Levin which AFP said were taken Thursday morning in a Syrian intelligence office in Baalbek, showed him looking tired, with his hair in disarray.

AFP quoted Mr. Levin as saying he was abducted by a single gunman but he could not identify who held him.

"I fled toward midnight from the two-story villa where I was being held," he was quoted as saying. "I walked for two hours before hearing a dog and human voices."

"I thought my kidnappers were at my heels so I hid under a truck," he said. "But when I saw it was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Greece Urges U.S. Pressure On Turkey to End Conflict

By Henry Kaim

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said that the "very bad climate" between Greece and the United States could be greatly improved if the United States persuaded Turkey to meet Greek demands.

"For us there is really no other mechanism but that," Mr. Papandreu said in an interview last weekend. "We are not in a position to do it."

Mr. Papandreu said U.S. influence was needed on two issues — a solution for the Cyprus problem and the removal of what Greece considers a Turkish threat to the Greek islands in the Aegean.

The tensions arising from these issues has caused Greece to refuse almost all participation in the military activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which both countries belong.

So far this year, Athens has said that it will not participate in NATO maneuvers and has withdrawn instructors and students from the NATO Defense College in Rome.

In the Socialist prime minister's view, "this is a conviction that carries through whether you're on the right, left or center," he said, adding that the Turkish "threat" is enhanced by U.S. "intervention" in Ankara. It is a result, he said, of a U.S. strategic decision to build up Turkey to fill the pro-Western view in the Middle East and Southwest Asia played in the past by revolutionary Iran.

"There is no question that this is the priority, a very high priority," Mr. Papandreu said, referring to talks with Pentagon officials who visited Athens. "We don't have any objection to that, except that Turkey is considered a threat."

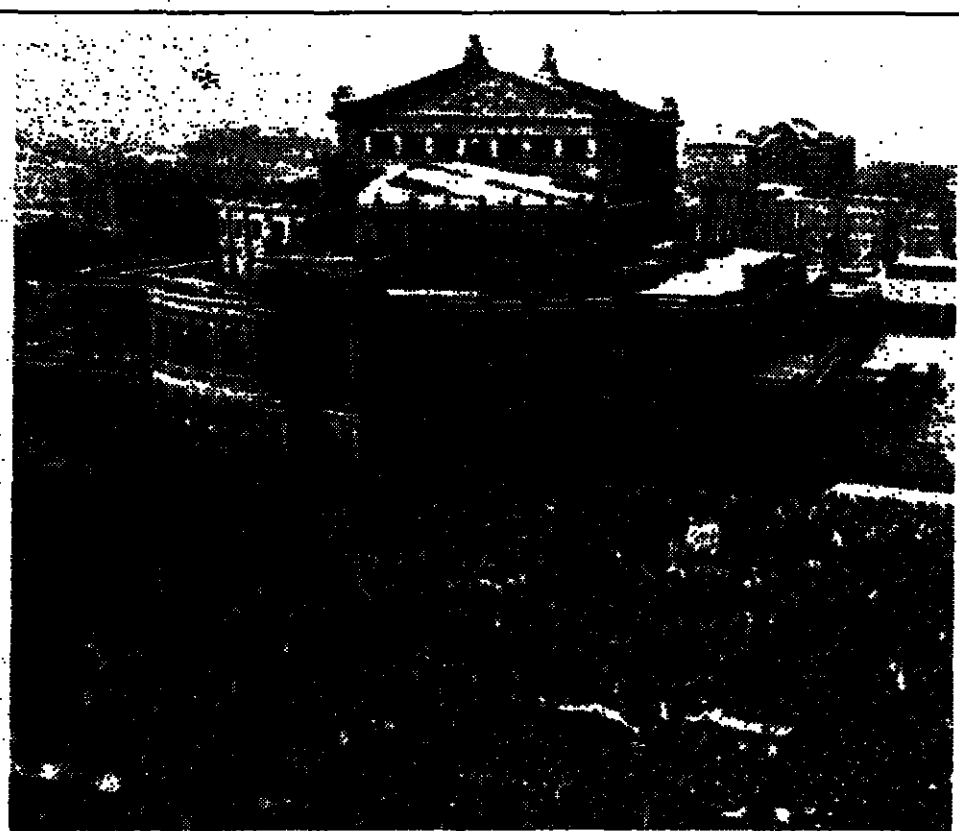
He said that Greece was fighting a continuing battle against administration attempts to increase the existing ratio of 7-to-10 in American arms aid to Greece and Turkey in Turkey's favor.

"Thank God for the Greek lobby!" he said in acknowledging congressional actions to maintain the ratio.

Mr. Papandreu said the Greek refusal to join in NATO exercises stemmed from a view that the alliance accepted the Turkish view on rights in the Aegean Sea in assigning military responsibilities and planning maneuvers.

As a compromise, the prime minister said he would propose to the alliance that it suspend all maneuvers in the Aegean. In that case, he said, Greece is ready to resume participation in maneuvers anywhere else.

Mr. Papandreu listed four issues of discord in the Aegean. The most important, he said, was the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



An estimated 200,000 took part in a rally on Dresden's Theaterplatz on Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of the firebombing of the city by the British and American air forces.

Dresden Reopens Its Opera House Gala First Night Coincides With Raid Anniversary

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

DRESDEN — This city has festively opened its rebuilt Semper opera house, 40 years to the day after American and British bombers destroyed a major part of this metropolis, famous for its art treasures, its architecture and its long and rich musical history.

Erich Honecker, the East German leader, headed a long list of prominent persons in political and artistic life who marked the day Wednesday with commemorations of the air raids of Feb. 13 and 14, 1945, and attended a gala performance in the evening of Karl Maria von Weber's "Der Freischütz," an opera that has particular significance for Dresden.

In the morning there was an official ceremony at a monument for those killed in the raids — 35,000 is the figure accepted here, although other estimates go far higher. Another ceremony was held at the ruins of the baroque Frauenkirche, which has been left in its devastated condition as a reminder.

Mr. Honecker spoke in the afternoon from the steps of the opera house to a crowd that overflowed the Theaterplatz, the square enclosed by the baroque Zwinger complex, the ruins of the former royal palace, and the rebuilt Hofkirche.

Linking the name of Dresden to those of Coven-

try, Warsaw, Rotterdam, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the Nazi concentration camps, the East German leader stressed his themes of peace and the threat of nuclear war. As those inside the opera house listened to the music of Weber, the bells pealed for 15 minutes in mourning.

Among the foreign guests were the former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and representatives from the cities of Coventry, Rotterdam, Florence, Leningrad, Wrocław in Poland and Ostrava, Czechoslovakia.

Among those from the musical world were Wolfgang Wagner, grandson of the composer and director of the Bayreuth festival; Rolf Liebermann, former director of the Paris opera; Hans-Jürgen von Weber, a descendant of the composer of Der Freischütz; and several singers prominent in Dresden's recent musical past.

The reconstruction of the opera house originally built by the 19th century architect, Gottfried Semper, is an important symbolic step in the reconstruction and artistic rebirth of Dresden.

The city's continuous operatic history goes back more than three centuries when the Saxon court theater was an important center of Baroque opera, and Heinrich Schütz was the first in a long line of Dresden's music directors. Another was Weber, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

More Care Urged for the Obese

Panel Finds Greater Risks for Those Who Are Overweight

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland—Obesity is a killing disease that should receive the same medical attention as high blood pressure, smoking and other factors that cause serious illness and premature death, a federal panel has concluded.

The panel defined obesity as being 20 percent above the desirable weight set by life insurance tables.

Any level of obesity increases health risks, the panel said Wednesday, but it singled out the 20-percent level as the point at which doctors should treat an otherwise healthy adult.

For those who have other health problems, such as diabetes or high blood pressure, or a family history of such problems, treatment of overweight should be started even sooner, the panel said.

The 14-member panel, composed of health officials from a variety of disciplines, was convened by the National Institutes of Health to try to arrive at a consensus on current knowledge about the dangers to health of various levels of obesity.

Until now, according to the panel's chairman, Dr. Jules Hirsch, "there has been a great deal of confusion as to whether obesity is a biological disorder or a state more

related to appearance than to health."

Dr. Hirsch, an obesity researcher at the Rockefeller University in New York, said at a news conference, "We have found that there are multiple biological hazards at what are surprisingly low levels of obesity." Even at 5 to 10 pounds (about two to four kilograms) above desirable weight, Dr. Hirsch said, there were risks to health.

The panel arrived at its consensus after listening to often-conflicting presentations by experts in the field. The panel concluded from these presentations that insufficient research attention had been paid to obesity as a risk to mental and physical health.

In defining obesity, the panel relied on the highly controversial 1983 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Table, which set higher levels for desirable weight than the company's 1959 table. This table is based on the weights at which death rates are lowest among people with life insurance policies.

Using this table, an adult woman who is 5 feet 4 inches tall (1.62 meters) and 20 percent overweight would weigh 160 pounds (72.5 kilograms); a man who is 5 feet 10 inches tall and 20 percent overweight would weigh 192 pounds.

However, according to data pre-

sented here by researchers from the 34-year-old Framingham Heart Study, a smaller degree of overweight, 10 percent or less, can impair health.

Among the risks from obesity cited by the panel were high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, adult-onset diabetes, several types of cancer, heart disease, gall bladder disease, menstrual abnormalities, respiratory problems and arthritis. Also cited was the "enormous psychological burden," which the panel said "may be the greatest adverse effect of obesity."

The panel was unable to determine on the basis of existing evidence whether overweight per se, or just excess body fat, was a health problem. Some data suggest that overweight may increase health risks even when it is the result of muscle development.

Approximately 34 million Americans weigh 20 percent or more above the desirable weight for their height, the panel said. Of these, more than 11 million are severely obese.

Despite the plethora of diets and weight-loss gimmicks, the panel said that more Americans were overweight today than a generation ago. Particularly alarming, the panel said, is the increasing number of children and adolescents who are overweight.



Dr. Yevgeny I. Chazov, a Soviet heart specialist.

Jordan, PLO Are Said To Agree on Negotiators

(Continued from Page 1)

joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," the Tunisian press agency quoted him as saying, "that is to say, on an equal footing with Jordan."

The prime minister also said the accord envisaged joint action to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem, as well as the liberation of Israeli-occupied territories.

■ U.S. Sees 'Some Progress' Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that "it seems as if some progress has been made" in the agreement of King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, and others in the Reagan administration were increasingly hopeful about the latest Middle East diplomatic development.

Mr. Reagan's comment came in a brief exchange with reporters as he boarded his helicopter for a five-day California vacation. Several hours later the White House released a communiqué on Mr. Reagan's meetings Monday and Tuesday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, in which the president "renewed his pledge" to support his 1982 peace plan "in direct negotiations involving the parties most concerned."

"We're being optimistic about it," Mr. Reagan said in reference to the Hussein-Arafat "framework for common action."

A senior Reagan administration official said at a briefing in Point

Mugu, California, where Mr. Reagan's plane landed, referred to the "framework" agreement as "a milestone" but also termed it "one step in a long road."

"Before," said the official, who asked not to be identified, "there had never been a Palestinian commitment to the peaceful resolution of the problem. Now there is."

The official avoided placing the acceptance directly within the "framework" of Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council, which the administration has singled out as an essential foundation for Arab-Israeli talks.

Diplomatic sources and press reports from the Middle East said that the principle of trading territory for peace, which is the basic bargain envisioned in Resolution 242, is endorsed in the "framework" agreement, but the resolution is not mentioned by name.

The senior official who briefed the press said the agreement, as he understands it, "implies the acceptance of the major principle of Resolution 242."

State Department officials said that it seemed significant that the Hussein-Arafat agreement was reached while the Saudi king was in Washington, in time for the Arab leader to discuss the accord with Mr. Reagan.

King Fahd is the principal author of the September 1982 Fez declaration of the Arab League, which is the most recent unified position of the Arab states on the conflict with Israel.

Heart Expert Cancels U.S. Visit, Returns To Russia

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — A prominent Soviet heart specialist has cut short his visit to the United States to return home amid reports that President Konstantin U. Chernenko is ailing.

Dr. Yevgeny I. Chazov, director-general of the Soviet Cardiology Research Center and deputy minister of public health, canceled a speech at Case Western Reserve University to leave Cleveland on Wednesday, without going on scheduled trips to Boston and Philadelphia.

(However, United Press International reported that a U.S. spokesman for the participants in the tour said that Dr. Chazov's departure had been planned in advance. "We knew weeks ago that he would not be completing this tour. It was planned ahead that he would not go to the Philadelphia or Boston stops.")

Dr. Chazov had been in the United States as a guest of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a 30,000-member group that campaigns against nuclear weapons. Dr. Chazov was asked repeatedly about the health of Mr. Chernenko, 73, who has not appeared in public since Dec. 27.

"He is working, and if he's working, that means he's not dying," Dr. Chazov said Saturday.

■ Brezhnev Relative Demoted

The son-in-law of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the late Soviet leader, has been removed from his job as first deputy interior minister, Reuters reported Thursday from Moscow.

A spokesman at the ministry said Yuri Churbanov, 48, was removed in December and replaced by a senior Communist Party official, Vasili Trushin, a close associate of Viktor V. Grishin, a member of the ruling Politburo.

Greece Urges U.S. Actions

(Continued from Page 1)

restoration of Greek air-defense responsibility for the Aegean under the alliance, which lapsed when Greece withdrew from NATO's military activities after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974. Since Greece returned to full membership in 1980, a dispute has broken out over a Turkish claim to responsibility over half the Aegean.

"This would mean that the islands of the eastern Aegean would all come under air protection of the Turkish Air Force," Mr. Papandreu said. "It's absolutely paradoxical to imagine that the Greek government would tell Turkey, 'O.K. here is Lesbos, Samos; it's for you to defend them.' Greece in that case would be opening the way to saying these islands really are part of the Turkish state."

The second point at issue, the prime minister said, was a definition of Greek airspace in the Aegean. Greece has fixed the line at 10 miles (16 kilometers). NATO, according to Mr. Papandreu, plans its exercises on the six-mile limit that is favored by Turkey.

A third issue is Lemnos, a Greek island near the Dardanelles. Turkey contends it should be demilitarized under a 1923 treaty, while Greece holds that a 1936 treaty removed that restriction. Mr. Papandreu said that Greece made a point of including Lemnos in NATO maneuvers, while the allied command, to avoid offending Turkey, refused to do so.

The fourth controversy, according to the prime minister, was refusal by Turkey to give notice of military flights in the Aegean to the Athens Flight Information Region, which has responsibility for coordinating civil aviation over the international airspace in the Aegean.

Disagreement over the Aegean has left NATO this year without military contingents from its southeastern wing specifically assigned to the allied command.

Mr. Flourentzou mentioned the Raquetteurs sociaux clubs and women's clubs such as La Survivance Française, which is dedicated to the survival of French culture.

But the institution that has served French-Americans in Maine best has been the Roman Catholic Church.

Two of Lewiston's landmarks are towering Gothic churches of Maine granite, St. Mary's and St. Peter and Paul's, where French-language Masses are always jammed to capacity on Sundays.

The Reverend Hervé François Drouin, 83, pastor emeritus of St. Peter and Paul's, recalled that "when I came here from Canada in 1940, the Franco-Americans were just coming out of the ghetto."

"Franco-Americans kids would finish eighth grade and be pushed into the mills to work," he said. "That was the extent of their education."

When mill workers began a bitter strike in 1941 over wages, Father Drouin supported it. "I was called a communist and a lot of other things," he said. "But it was necessary, just and long overdue."

In one form or another, the church has also educated most French-Americans. Most of the

WORLD BRIEFS

Kabul Admits Border Posts Besieged

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Soviet-installed regime in Afghanistan has conceded that three strategic military posts were under rebel siege. It also accused Pakistan of providing assistance to the guerrillas.

Many people, including children, have been killed and considerable damage caused in the Pakistan-supported attacks on the border posts of Barikot, Bangash and Chamkani, Afghan government radio said Wednesday night.

Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi earlier said that Soviet airborne assaults on Chamkani and Barikot had failed to free the Afghan troops. The Chamkani siege reportedly began nearly two months ago. Soviet and Afghan military reinforcements were rushed last week to Chamkani and Bangash, in Paktya province, and Kunar province's Barikot, the sources quoted reports from Kabul as saying.

Greece Renews Veto Threat to EC

ATHENS (AP) — Greece renewed Thursday a threat to veto the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community if the 10-nation body fails to approve a large cash infusion for its poorer Mediterranean regions.

"If the cost of enlargement is not met by those who benefit from it, then it will not happen," said Theodoros Pangalos, Greece's deputy foreign minister for EC affairs. He was referring to a proposal Wednesday by Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, that the planned Integrated Mediterranean Programs be replaced by grants and loans from existing EC funds.

Greece wants more than \$1 billion from 1985-91 under the programs, intended to modernize agriculture and industry in the community's backward regions. The Iberian nations are due to enter the EC on Jan. 1, 1986, but there are doubts that details of their accession can be worked out in time.

Members Forge UNESCO Refunds

PARIS (AP) — France, the Soviet Union and other nations say they will give up about \$8 million in refunds from a special UNESCO fund to ease the financial loss caused by the pullout of the United States, which had provided one-quarter of the agency's budget.

France, UNESCO's host country, announced Wednesday that it would make a special payment of \$2 million. The agency lost an annual contribution of \$43 million when the United States withdrew at the end of last year.

The Soviet Union and several countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia said Thursday they would help meet the cash shortage by foregoing refunds totaling about \$6 million due them from a currency fluctuation fund. Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow said UNESCO must make up a \$28-million deficit because of the American withdrawal. Libya has offered \$1 million spread over two years.

Kremlin Proposes Europe Troop Cut

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union proposed Thursday that the United States join it in withdrawing 33,000 troops from Central Europe as a step toward breaking the deadlock in East-West talks on reducing armed forces.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir R. Lomeiko, said that the proposal had been made at the Vienna talks where Eastern and Western alliances have been discussing for 11 years ways of mutually reducing their forces. He said Washington had been asked to reduce land forces by 13,000, while Soviet troops would be reduced by 20,000.

Western diplomats said that there appeared to be little new in the proposal, the latest initiative from Moscow in the month before talks between the two superpowers on curbing nuclear and space weapons.

Iraq Says It Attacked 2 Ships in Gulf

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said its jet fighters raided two unidentified ships Thursday near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf.

Shipping sources in Bahrain and Dubai confirmed that a Liberian-registered tanker, the 57,357-ton, Greek-owned Neptunia, was "in trouble" close to the Iranian port of Bushehr. The sources had few details and could not confirm that a second vessel had been attacked.

A military spokesman said on Radio Baghdad that the attacks took place at 2 P.M. and that the raiders "scored direct and effective hits on the two large naval targets and returned safely." In Iraqi military parlance, "large naval target" usually refers to an oil tanker.

Wick Is Cleared of 'Malicious Intent'

WASHINGTON (WP) — A presidential commission on the U.S. Information Agency says that controversies over Charles Z. Wick's recording of telephone conversations and the "blacklisting" of potential USIA speakers were the result of "not malicious intent," but of "energy, dedication and commitment" in accomplishing the agency's mission.

The U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, addressing the strong criticism of Mr. Wick, the agency director, and the USIA last year, agreed in its 1985 annual report issued Wednesday that "blacklisting was wrong" and said that Mr. Wick's unauthorized taping of calls "clearly was wrong and not a wise choice of managerial tools." But it added:

"Vigorous debate among public diplomacy professionals on methods and priorities is not new, and in the commission's view it is a sign of a healthy organization. We are convinced that recent headquarters controversies at USIA are a result, not of malicious intent, but of the energy, dedication and commitment both career and noncareer officers bring to accomplishing the agency's mission."

For the Record

President Li Xiangmin of China will visit the United States this summer and may seek to resolve a dispute over the stalled U.S.-China nuclear cooperation agreement, U.S. and Chinese sources said Thursday. (AP)

Angolan rebels said Thursday that 22 American, British and Filipino hostages captured Dec. 29 would be freed unconditionally after talks with the International Committee of the Red Cross. (AP)

Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa said Thursday that Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, who has been jailed for 21 years, would remain in prison because he rejected the conditions for a government offer of freedom. (NYT)

Thirty-four passengers on an Indian luxury cruise ship were killed in a fire that may have been caused by illegal cooking stoves, a government shipping spokesman said Thursday. The M.V. Chidambaram was carrying 702 passengers and 186 crew members when it caught fire Tuesday in the Bay of Bengal, the Shipping Ministry said. (AP)

The European Parliament demanded Thursday an investigation into allegations that the Italian Mafia fraudulently obtained millions of dollars in European Community funds intended for Sicilian farmers. (AP)

The East Side Airlines Terminal, the first stop in Manhattan for millions of travelers for more than 30 years, was sold for \$90.6 million to developers who plan to build a 50-story, 850-unit luxury apartment building on the site. Officials of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority said the proceeds would be used for capital projects to improve its subways, buses and commuter rail lines. (NYT)

Opera House Is Reopened In Dresden

(Continued from Page 1)

who held the post from 1816 until his death in 1826, during which time he composed Der Freischütz, although the work had its first performance in Berlin.

The newly reopened theater is being referred to as the third Semper opera house. The first was opened in 1841, a graceful building with a semicircular facade.

This was the house in which Richard Wagner was music director and in which three of his operas had their first performances — "Rienzi," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser." Both Semper and Wagner were banished from Saxony for their activities during the 1848-49 revolution; the architect for giving advice on how to build strong barricades, the composer for his generally incendiary behavior.

This theater burned down in 1868 and Semper supervised the construction of its successor, which he modified substantially in several ways architecturally.

In this building, the long regime of Ernst von Schuch, music director from its opening until World War I, was distinguished by its championing of Richard Strauss. Nine of Strauss's operas had their world premieres in Dresden under Schuch. Fritz Busch in the 1920s, and Karl Böhm in the 1930s, and between the wars the Dresden company was famous for the strength of its roster of singers.

The last performance in this theater was of Der Freischütz, on August 31, 1944, after which all theaters in Germany were closed as part of the war effort. The theater was one of the major landmarks to be destroyed in the February 1945 raid.

In rebuilding the theater the exterior was kept substantially the same and the interior rebuilt in the spirit of Semper, rather than as an exact replica. The auditorium was reduced from 1,600 seats to about 1,300 and its sightlines improved.

But painstaking efforts were made to restore the elaborate stucco decorations and the paintings by using the method of Semper's day, which meant the relearning of a

Reagan Will Address V-E Day Session in France

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The European Parliament moved Thursday to resolve the problem of how to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II by voting to host a commemorative ceremony attended by President Ronald Reagan.

U.S. and West German officials said Mr. Reagan would curtail a state visit to West Germany to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, on May 8, the date on which the Nazi surrender is commemorated.

Observers said the change in plans was designed to avoid potential embarrassment that might have stemmed from turning the ceremonies into a solely U.S.-West German event. Associating the European Community with the anniversary would make it easier to promote the theme of peace and reconciliation in Europe, they said.

Officials at the European Parliament, a congress of elected representatives from the 10 European Community countries, said it had still not been decided whether other Western leaders would be invited to the May 8 session.

Leaders of the major non-Communist industrialized nations are scheduled to meet in Bonn from May 2 to May 4 for their annual economic summit meeting. Mr. Reagan was to have stayed in West Germany through May 8, but will now leave May 6.

European Parliament officials said the suggestion to invite Mr. Reagan to address the assembly came from Washington. Observers said the address would give Mr. Reagan an opportunity to call for cooperation between the United States and Western Europe, as well as a chance to endorse the principle of European unity.

number of long forgotten skills and crafts.

The choice of Der Freischütz for opening night was a natural one, if not the only possible one. Not only was Weber musical director here, but this opera is an important one in musical history, the first real German Romantic opera. The performance Wednesday was officially its 1,240th in Dresden since it was first heard here in 1822.

It is a work impregnated with a specifically German atmosphere and a Romantic feeling, with its evocation of forest, hunters, magic bullets and other superstitions. The composer might have been surprised to find that in 1985, Der Freischütz could also be enlisted to underline the class struggle, the horrors of war, and the virtues of peace.

But in Joachim Herz's production something like that occurs. The period of the opera set just after the Thirty Years War makes a handy parallel for the post-World War II period that has been evoked so often in Dresden this week. Bernhard Schröter's fragmentary set cuts two ways, suggesting the period of the opera's setting but also acting as a reminder that just

outside the theater are fragments of real building not yet rebuilt.

In general, the sets and costumes of this production are severely traditional, but the cadavers and wreckage of war are still in sight and they have come to life as Kaspar and Max traffic with evil spirits. In the finale the peasants rally in support of the Hermit's judgment, giving the prince no choice in softening his punishment of Max.

The performance was more than honorable, cast mainly from the Dresden company. Ekkehard Wlaschka was particularly impressive as a demonic Kaspar, the tenor Klaus König sang strongly as Max and Theo Adam — although well-known in world opera centers, a Dresdener — made a key appearance in the brief but important role of the Hermit who sets everything straight at the end. Wolf Dieter Haenschel conducted a well-shaped but not especially eloquent performance.

The best news is that the acoustics of the reconstructed house seemed excellent, at least from the front of the third balcony, capturing the richness of this traditional orchestra's sound yet letting the voices come through clearly.

Second night honors, on Thursday, went to Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," which had its world premiere in Semper's second house in 1911. It was done in a new production originally planned 15 years ago for the Paris opera, by Herz and his designer Rudolf Heinrich, but never staged. Other performances in the first week are two new works by Dresden composers, a ballet by Udo Zimmermann, and an opera by Sigfried Matthus.

The 13 crewmen are among 576 Americans listed as missing in Laos since the war in Indochina. A total of 2,483 Americans, including 42 civilians, are still unaccounted for in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. All but one of them, an air force pilot who went down in Laos in 1965, are classified officially as presumed dead.

The excavation of the Pakse site represents the first time that U.S. specialists have been allowed to search for remains of Americans missing in action during the war in Indochina since it ended in 1975.

U.S. officials hope that the Communist governments of Laos and Vietnam will allow further such projects, but Hanoi has made it clear it wants U.S. agreement to open diplomatic relations as a prerequisite.

Yet Maine has never had a French-American governor or any other statewide elected official. It has never had a French-American bishop, despite the fact that French-Americans are overwhelmingly churchgoing Roman Catholics.

"Franco-Americans find it hard to get ahead in Maine," said Robert Coururier, 44, a former mayor of Lewiston. "Subtle discrimination is still here," he said, noting hiring patterns in both state government and industry that do not fully represent the proportion of French-Americans in the population.

Physically, French-Americans — Franco-Americans, as they call themselves — appear no different from the majority of the residents of Maine, which borders French-speaking Quebec.

U.S. Reporter, Captured In Lebanon, Is Free

(Continued from Page 1)

Syrian soldiers. I gave myself up," Mr. Levin told AFP he was kept in a room alone and that he knew nothing of the fate of the other four Americans.

The agency quoted him as saying that he had been tied to a radiator during his detention. He added that his jailers blindfolded him every time he was taken out of his room. "My abductors changed my place of detention four times," he said.

Although the Syrian ambassador in Washington said the reporter had been freed after negotiations, a Syrian source in Beirut said Mr. Levin had escaped and found his way to a Syrian military post in eastern Lebanon.

The Christian-run Voice of Lebanon radio in Beirut also reported his freedom as an escape.

However, a man claiming to represent Islamic Jihad, an extremist group, said in a telephone call to a Western news agency in Beirut that Mr. Levin had not escaped but had been released after the organization determined that he was not "involved in espionage."

Western intelligence circles in Beirut have speculated that the Americans may have been held as hostages to exchange for some or all of the 17 Shiite militants convicted in Kuwait for the December 12, 1983, suicide truck bombings of the U.S. and French embassies there. The New York Times report-

ed from Beirut. The bombings caused several deaths.

■ Israelis, Guerrillas Clash Edward Walsh of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem: Israeli soldiers killed 11 guerrillas and captured nine others who had infiltrated south of the Awali River on Thursday in one of the largest armed clashes in southern Lebanon in more than a year, the Israeli military command announced.

The announcement did not identify the exact location of the clash or the nationality of the guerrillas, and a military spokesman said no other information was available.

There were no Israeli casualties in the fighting, the Israelis said.

The encounter with a guerrilla force of at least 20 men was a strong indication that various armed groups were moving south in Lebanon in preparation for Monday's scheduled first stage of Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

In another incident Thursday in Lebanon, Israeli military units swept through a Moslem Shiite village northeast of Tyre and arrested about 60 people. While searching the village, the Israelis clashed briefly with French officers of a United Nations force in the area who attempted to prevent the destruction of houses there, according to Timur Goksel, the UN spokesman in southern Lebanon.

But "we speak with an accent," said Claire Bolduc, 38, who heads a legal aid group in Bangor. "We're put down, considered backward because of it."

Despite the discrimination, there is no French-American protest movement. No French-American murals adorn the walls in Lewiston, which is often called the French capital of Maine because 70 percent of the 40,000 residents are of French extraction.

Nor are there murals, French-American graffiti or "French Power" slogans scrawled on sidewalks, structures and fences in Augusta, Madawaska, Biddeford, Frenchville and other large French-American centers.

Instead, these descendants of some of the first settlers in North America have created their own institutions where they have been denied access to existing ones, and have quietly strengthened their own communities. In the process, they have avoided conflict and formed a flourishing enclave of French language and customs.

"We would rather fade into the wallpaper," said Mr. Coururier, now an attorney for the Insurance Society Association Canada-Americaine. "As a group, we don't want to make too much noise. We are

good citizens who go to church regularly and raise our families as best we can. We try to blend into the great American mosaic without making waves."

There were no French-Americans employed in Lewiston banks until after World War II. Catholic members of the community turned their surplus money over to their church pastor for safekeeping.

That system gave birth to credit unions in Maine's French-American Catholic Churches, where parishioners banked money and made loans. The system continues to this day. The largest Catholic credit union in the state is at St. Peter and Paul's in Lewiston.

Lewiston's mayor, Alfred A. Plourde, 48, recalled that service clubs in Maine, such as the Rotary and Lions, refused membership to French-Americans until World War II.

"So, we have our own clubs like the Richelieu Club, a fraternity of French-speaking men," he said. "Our meetings are conducted entirely in French. It is a French version of the typical service club, raising funds for youth groups, etc. Every town with a large French population in Maine has numerous Franco-American clubs and cultural organizations."

Mr. Plourde mentioned the Raquetteurs sociaux clubs and women's clubs such as La Survivance Française, which is dedicated to the survival of French culture.

But the institution that has served French-Americans in Maine best has been the Roman Catholic Church.

Two of Lewiston's landmarks are towering Gothic churches of Maine granite, St. Mary's and St. Peter and Paul's, where French-language Masses are always jammed to capacity on Sundays.

The Reverend Hervé François Drouin, 83, pastor emeritus of St. Peter and Paul's, recalled that "when I came here from Canada in 1940, the Franco-Americans were just coming out of the ghetto."

"Franco-Americans kids would finish eighth grade and be pushed into the mills to work," he said. "That was the extent of their education."

When mill workers began a bitter strike in 1941 over wages, Father Drouin supported it. "I was called a communist and a lot of other things," he said. "But it was necessary, just and long overdue."

Conservatives to Admit Women as Rabbis

By Ari L. Goldman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of debate, the worldwide governing body of Conservative Judaism, the Rabbinical Assembly, has decided to admit women as rabbis.

The acceptance of women was made possible by an amendment to the constitution of the Rabbinical Assembly, which was approved Tuesday in a controversial vote of 636 to 267. The amendment was made up of more than 1,100 rabbis around the world.

The vote demonstrates that we accept the notion that all human beings are created in the image of God and have an equal right to preach and teach the word of God," said Rabbi Alexander M. Shapiro, president of the Conservative rabbinical group.

The decision is expected to heighten tensions between the Conservative and Orthodox Jewish movements. Orthodox Jews are staunchly

opposed to women serving as rabbis, calling it a violation of halakha, or Jewish law. Reform and Reconstructionist Judaism have been ordaining women for more than a decade, and there are more than 80 women rabbis.

The first Conservative rabbinical candidate, Amy Ellberg, 30, of Manhattan, will be admitted to the rabbinical organization with full rights to function as a rabbi when she is ordained in May.

Eighteen other women in the rabbinical program at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Manhattan, as well as those admitted in the future, will automatically become members of the Rabbinical Assembly upon ordination.

The acceptance of women as rabbis has been debated for many years within the Conservative movement, which believes that Jewish law can change to meet modern times.

The decision was a personal victory for Dr. Gerson D. Cohen,

chancellor of the Manhattan seminary, who has been a champion of the women's cause. In 1983, Mr. Cohen led a successful campaign to admit women into the rabbinical program at the seminary even though the Rabbinical Assembly had not approved the idea.

Once ordained, the women will have the full prerogatives of members of the assembly and will be able to perform all functions of a rabbi, including weddings and conversions to Judaism.

Opposition to women as rabbis in the Conservative movement has been led by a group called the Union for Traditional Conservative Judaism. A spokesman for the group, Rabbi David Novak, called the decision "contrary to Jewish law" and warned it would divide the Conservative movement.

Mr. Novak also criticized the way in which women were admitted by the Rabbinical Assembly. "The procedure was a total subterfuge," he said. "Had this been done at the

convention, the resolution would have been defeated."

Under the change made in the Rabbinical Assembly's constitution, the graduating class of the seminary will automatically be accepted as members of the body. Prior to the amendment, votes on admitting the graduates had to be taken at the organization's annual conventions.

Supporters of ordination for women charged that the constitution-amendment procedure was used to avoid a fight over the issue at the next convention, in Miami in March. At the last two conventions, the admission of a female rabbi fell short of the three-quarters majority needed in a floor vote.

Under the constitutional amendment procedure, only a two-thirds majority was needed. The vote showed 70 percent of those voting approved the change, which was enough to pass the amendment but not enough to admit women on the convention floor vote.

Defectors Put Hopes on the 'Gander Connection'

Canadian Refueling Stop Becomes a Refuge for East Bloc Air Passengers

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

GANDER, Newfoundland — The lobby of the international airport here has a big clock telling the time in Moscow, smells of East European cigarettes and has become a major jumping-off point for people seeking to flee to the West.

The reason for this popularity is the opportunity provided by what has come to be known as the "Gander connection." Each week planes of the Communist-bloc airlines, including the Soviet Aeroflot, the East German Interflug and Cuban, make 23 or so stops here to refuel on trips from Moscow and Eastern Europe to Havana and back. The airlines bring not only people from Communist countries but also others fleeing hardship in such countries as Iran and Sri Lanka.

Cuba, via Gander, are easier to obtain than proper papers to come to Canada or other Western countries.

Last year, 96 people abandoned Communist-bloc flights, more than three times as many as in 1983, according to immigration officials in Gander. Of those, they said, 34 were Sri Lankans, 26 were Cubans, 20 were Iranians, 8 were East Germans, 4 were Poles, 3 were Rumanians and 1 was Bulgarian.

Since January, the officials said, six have sought refuge in Gander, including East German Reinhold, the daughter of a member of the East German Communist Party's central committee.

Local law grants all those seeking asylum an immediate private interview. Ultimately, almost all of them are admitted to Canada.

As a result, refugees say Gander is becoming one of the best-known Canadian towns among people of Communist and authoritarian countries. Although other places, even in Canada, have more would-be refugees from Eastern Europe, experts say Gander may be the best bet in the world for those without appropriate entry papers.

By comparison, the airport in Shannon, Ireland, that is also a hot stopover for such airlines as Aeroflot, has few defectors, according to Irish officials. Canadian officials say this is apparently because of a strict Irish processing procedure.

Once someone receives asylum, immigration officials said, he or she often communicates this success to family and friends back home; the news, they said, is then spread by word of mouth.

John R. Pittman, general manager of the airport, said: "This isn't really a James Bond thing. To us,

from such capitals as Berlin and Moscow. In recent years, the lines' desire to cut costs by carrying less fuel has also affected the situation.

The effect has been to restore Gander, a bleak town of prefabricated buildings where the airport accounts for 70 percent of the economy, to some of its former importance. Back in the days of propeller-driven aircraft, it was the principal stopping point on the great circle route between Gander and Goose Bay, Labrador, and London. But now, non-Communist jet aircraft have enough fuel to fly directly across the Atlantic.

For defectors from Communist nations, seeking refuge here has become easier. They are now approved automatically within 72 hours. But for asylum-seekers from Sri Lanka and Iran, the standards of proof are tougher.

In a process that might take as long as two years, they must prove that they are genuine refugees who would face grave personal danger if returned to their homelands. They must also prove that they could not have lived safely and legally in third countries through which they might have passed.

A group of Iranians tell of long horseback treks across mountains to escape into Turkey, with one ending up spending \$30,000 for his guide, false passport and papers and an East German plane ticket.

At Gander's Airport Inn, where refugees are lodged, a group of six Sri Lanka refugees sat on two single beds. With the least rumpled of far as it would go, a bizzar rag and a frayed rug with the picture of a polar bear on the wall, their tropical island seemed light years away.

"We are afraid," one said.

"But it is 1,000 times better," another added.

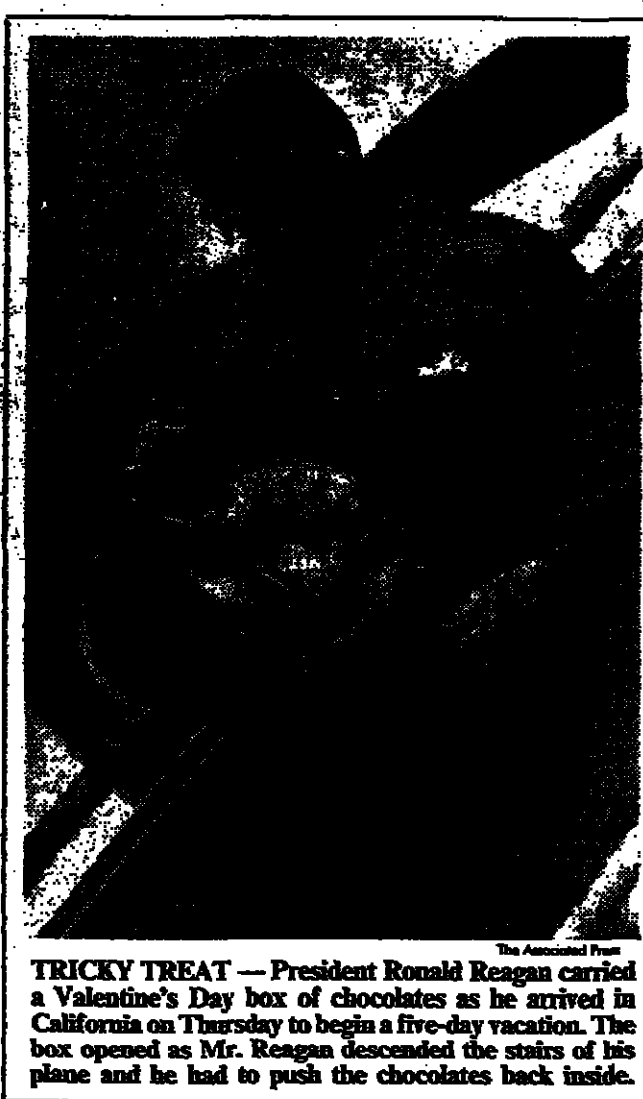
it's almost humdrum and routine." It has sometimes been less routine. In October 1980, Maria Esperanza, a Cuban doctor, was the object of a spirited tug-of-war between fellow passengers and Mounties after she told the lawmen she wanted asylum.

When her clothes began to rip, the Mounties let go, but airport officials refused to let the plane leave until she was granted a private interview. After six hours of negotiations in which scores of policemen were mobilized and the plane was blocked from taking off, Dr. Esperanza got off the plane and said she wanted to stay in Canada.

On another occasion, an East German tour leader jumped down the steps of the plane and ran, jumping over a fence into the forest, immigration officials said.

For the most part, things are calmer lately, the officials say. Aeroflot's representative is said to joke about defectors with airport managers, though not to reporters, with whom he does not speak at all.

The Gander connection became significant when Eastern-bloc airlines increased their flights across the Atlantic, mainly to Havana



TRICKY TREAT — President Ronald Reagan carried a Valentine's Day box of chocolates as he arrived in California on Thursday to begin a five-day vacation. The box opened as Mr. Reagan descended the stairs of his plane and he had to push the chocolates back inside.

Central America Peace Talks Canceled in Diplomatic Feud

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The latest effort by the Contadora Group to negotiate a peace treaty for Central America has collapsed in a diplomatic dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Representatives of the five Central American nations and the Contadora Group — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — were to have met in Panama on Thursday and Friday. Their plan was to work out a new section on verification and control of the arms reduction plans included in the treaty.

But President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica announced Tuesday night that his country would "remain outside" the Contadora negotiations until its dispute with Nicaragua was resolved. The meeting was canceled Wednesday.

Officials of El Salvador and Honduras have indicated in recent

days that they would also boycott the meeting if Costa Rica decided to do so.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries announced Wednesday night that future meetings would be delayed indefinitely, until "more propitious conditions can be procured that would permit the reaching of political understandings."

Members of the Contadora group have made several unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a solution of the impasse between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It involves a Nicaraguan refugee who had sought asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua last August and was arrested in December by Nicaraguan police.

Mr. Monge has made the return of the refugee, José Manuel Urbina Lara, a condition for his country's further participation in the peace talks.

CBS Defense Focuses On Intelligence Experts

By Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Colonel Gains R. Hawkins this week became the third former U.S. intelligence expert interviewed on a CBS-TV documentary on the Vietnam War to come into court and tell a stronger story than he had told on camera in the January 1982 telecast.

The CBS documentary that brought the retired U.S. Army colonel to New York from West Point, Mississippi, in 1981 was "The Unwanted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

It brought him back this week and into the witness chair in federal court as a defense witness in the \$120-million lawsuit filed against the network by General William C. Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. troops during four years of the Vietnam War.

On the evening in 1981 after CBS had taped its interview with Colonel Hawkins, the network sent him and his wife tickets for a Broadway production of "Ain't Misbehavin'."

Colonel Hawkins told the jury this week that he found more than a little humor in the selection, for he had spent the afternoon discussing what he considered top-level "misbehavior" in army intelligence during the Vietnam War.

In 1981, however, Colonel Hawkins declined the tickets with thanks because, as he recalled this week, "I was mentally and emotionally exhausted" after the interview. He had not only made serious accusations against others, he had implicated himself in the production of intelligence reports that he considered "crap."

In testimony this week, Colonel Hawkins retold and went beyond the story he had told before CBS cameras, supporting the program's contention that General Westmoreland purposely deceived his superiors and President Lyndon B. Johnson on the size of the enemy force faced by U.S. combat troops in 1967.

Earlier, George W. Allen, a retired CIA analyst, had stiffened the CBS defense by going beyond anything he had said before. And so had retired Major General Joseph A. McChristian, who once had been General Westmoreland's top intelligence officer.

In the broadcast, General McChristian said that in 1967, he had gotten "the definite impression" that General Westmoreland felt it would "create a political bombshell" in Washington if he forwarded suddenly increased estimates of enemy strength.

But on the witness stand, he flatly contradicted General Westmore-

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Children Testify on Sex Abuse in Nursery School

By Robert Lindzey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Each week for more than six months, a curious ritual has been occurring in a courtroom here.

A white-haired, frail-looking 77-year-old woman is pushed down a hallway in a wheelchair, leading a procession of five other women.

Each time the cortege approaches or leaves a courtroom on the seventh floor, brilliant lights flash on.

Television crews, lying in wait like hunters, lunge forward and aim their cameras at the group.

And, just as instinctively, it seems, the woman in the wheelchair, Virginia McMartin, hunches forward, folds her head into her lap and clamps both hands around her face, hiding from the cameras.

Meanwhile, in the courtroom, six resumes about what prosecutors say were "satanic rituals" and almost allegations that a brown pony was slaughtered to intimidate children into silence about sexual abuse.

A preliminary hearing to determine if Mrs. McMartin, her daughter, Peggy McMartin Buckey, 58, two of her grandchildren, Peggy Ann Buckey, 28, and Raymond Buckey, 26, along with three other teachers at her now-defunct private nursery school in suburban Manhattan Beach should stand trial on 35 counts of child abuse is in its fourth month.

Their arrest a year ago and prosecutors' allegations that as many as 150 children were molested at the Virginia McMartin Preschool in the last decade touched off a national surge of concern over child abuse, especially at nursery schools.

The intense publicity also set off a counterreaction. Some lawyers have argued that in such an atmosphere, innocent adults might be prosecuted and their lives ruined as a result of mistakes or fantasies by jurors and overly zealous prosecutors.

The McMartin case is viewed as a test of the judicial system's ability to deal effectively and fairly with the emotionally charged issue of allegations of sexual abuse of children.

On one side, prosecutors and their witnesses paint a picture of heinous events at the school that at times are horrifying.

On the other side, lawyers for the seven defendants call the allegations "absurd," "impossible" and "fantasy" and compare the situation to the Salem witch trials of 1692.

their clients and the people convicted in Salem of being witches are innocent victims falsely accused on the basis of testimony by youths and children.

The hearing already has cost Los Angeles County taxpayers more than \$1 million and is expected to last at least six more months before the case is transferred, as both sides expect, to the Superior Court for trial.

Prosecutors say they intend to present as witnesses 41 former pupils of the school, almost all of whom, physicians testified at the hearing, showed physical evidence of having been sexually abused.

The second of the children to testify at the hearing, a 10-year-old boy who attended the McMartin Preschool almost five years ago, as of Wednesday, had been on the witness stand for 10 days, including nine days under intense cross-examination by defense lawyers trying to find inconsistencies in his story.

So far, often under rapid-fire questioning that might wither some adult witnesses, the child has stuck to his story with only minor contradictions.

He described being sodomized or otherwise sexually molested by all seven of the defendants and asserted that children had been made to pose for pornographic pictures.

The boy repeated under cross-examination an account of how he and other children were taken to a church where he said adults wearing masks and black robes danced and moaned while Mr. Buckey went to the altar and killed pet rabbits, turtles and birds and threatened to kill the children's parents the same way if the children told of the alleged abuse.

"On a trip to a farm, the boy said,

Mr. Buckey "chopped" to death a pony with a long knife.

During the boy's testimony, the defendants sat nearby under orders from Judge Aviva K. Bobb not to glare or otherwise visually intimidate him.

Each defense lawyer makes the 10-year-old boy go over his story again and again in great detail, bringing angry protests from the prosecutors, who say the defense attorneys are "badgering" the boy, and, occasionally, from Judge Bobb, who asks the defense lawyers, usually without success, to avoid repetitious questioning.

Noting that the children's testimony is being videotaped for possible use at a later trial, and that they may have no other chance to cross-examine the children, the defense lawyers press on.

Meanwhile, Minnesota's attorney general announced Tuesday that the state would not refile criminal charges against 21 adults once accused of sexually abusing children.

He called the original investigation "a tragedy," saying it had been improperly conducted.

The decision ended a four-month review of the criminal investigation, the subsequent charges and their dismissal. Of the 27 children removed from their homes when the charges were filed, 11 have been returned home by Family Court judges and the other cases are pending.

In a 29-page report, Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey 3d and 12 investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension criticized the sexual abuse investigation conducted in Jordan, about 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of St. Paul.

The Scott County attorney, R. Kathleen Morris, had drawn considerable publicity for her prosecution of adults charged with sexually abusing children. Beginning with the 1983 arrest of James J. Rud, Miss Morris filed a series of charges against 23 adults, accusing them of being part of a ring of adults who abused their own children and others.

Mr. Rud pleaded guilty to sexual abuse of children, but the only couple brought to trial was acquitted in September.

Miss Morris dismissed the charges against the remaining defendants on Oct. 15, saying that, among other reasons, she did not want to submit the children to the emotional stress of testifying in the remaining trials.

Investigators said they were unable to find any evidence that could corroborate the children's testimony of sexual abuse.

The report also questioned the techniques used by Miss Morris and others in lining up testimony from the children. Many children were removed from their homes and subjected to repeated questioning and discussions about sexual abuse, which the report said could confuse children and even suggest abuse.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Much Ado About Nothing?

With the argument hotting up about how America's budget deficit should be cut, it is salutary to examine why a cut is needed—or whether in fact it is. Recent articles on this page have expounded different opinions, which need to be put into perspective.

One strand of thought is that it is all much ado about nothing. The deficit spurs economic growth, and when this has continued long enough the deficit will vanish. At worst, the deficit is only mildly and temporarily injurious. Better to live with it than tinker with the welfare programs built up since the New Deal. The argument is disconcertingly redolent of economic policy under France's Fourth Republic or Britain's Conservative government in the earlier 1960s: both failed.

Another view is that the deficit is, indeed, a menace, but only to future generations. Interest on the bonds the government is selling to finance present deficits can only be financed from future taxes—a burden on our successors and a deadweight on their governments. This interest burden has already quadrupled since President Jimmy Carter's last year, and soon it will absorb at least 15 percent of the federal taxes Americans pay—to the detriment of welfare (or defense). This is what the New Yorker magazine in 1935 called "charging it to posterity," which is not old enough to vote. The observation is at least as relevant today.

It is not even as if all this interest will be paid by some Americans to other Americans. A lot of it will go abroad, because that is where nearly a quarter of America's need for savings is now coming. Undoubtedly, rising foreign debt puts future living standards in pawn to the rest of the world.

A third view is that the deficit is not simply a future danger, but probably an

imminent one. At 5 to 6 percent of GNP, government borrowing absorbs too much of the savings available. The government, always a privileged borrower, risks crowding the private borrower out of the market. Productive business investment is thus restrained by high interest rates. Restrained investment depresses living standards later. But this can also result in recession reasonably early in the game.

Opponents of this view deny that interest rates are kept high by the budget deficit. They have been falling while the deficit has soared. But what counts is the relation between the interest rate and the price rise. An interest rate which is only 2 or 3 percent above inflation makes borrowing for productive investment attractive. But the present gap in America (the "real" interest rate) is nearer 8 percent, and it would be even higher if foreigners were not pouring in capital and American business were not bringing home its own funds from abroad. All the time U.S. producers are becoming less competitive, because the capital inflow forces up the dollar. How long can this keep going on? Not long, according to Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve. Unless the deficit and the need to borrow abroad are both reduced substantially, a loss of confidence in the currency threatens to bring in higher interest rates, a rise in inflation and another recession.

America is wealthy because it is a risk-taking economy. But prolonging the present budget deficit is a risk that should not be run. It would certainly damage the economy some years hence. But the damage could well be felt quite soon, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Secrets and Civil Servants

One of the finest features of the British legal system is that it is adapted to the United States system. In this country, but not specifically in Britain, is freedom of information. This week, both were the subject of debate in England, where a jury acquitted a British civil servant who had been prosecuted for violating the Official Secrets Act. The case could not have been brought here, and the ruling is likely to spur reconsideration of the wisdom of such prosecutions in Britain, too.

The case arose when Clive Ponting, a senior civil servant at the Defense Ministry, learned in the course of his work that a cabinet member had given inaccurate information to Parliament, and had refused to correct it, in order to conceal the events surrounding the sinking of an Argentine ship, the General Belgrano, during the 1982 Falklands war. Mr. Ponting sent two government papers to an opposition Labor member of Parliament that showed the original information to be deceptive.

Specifically, the documents showed that the Belgrano, rather than sailing toward the British South Atlantic Task Force as the government had said, actually had been sailing away from it for 11 hours, and that the ship had been spotted a day earlier than the official explanation

had stated. The torpedoing took 368 Argentine lives and, arguably, removed what prospects of negotiation remained at that time.

Mr. Ponting was indicted under the 1911 Official Secrets Act, a sweeping measure that makes it a crime for a government worker to disclose or pass information of any kind to any unauthorized person, even if the information has nothing to do with national security. The statute is broad enough to be used against whistle-blowers disclosing procurement frauds and against government employees such as Mr. Ponting who reveal information that is politically damaging to the party in power.

While this country has no Official Secrets Act, it makes much use of the stamps that classify documents and keep them in locked files. General William Westmoreland's current suit against CBS, for instance, is providing Americans with much new information about the internal disputes in the command of an American war that ended a dozen years ago. The British jury's verdict is a victory for the principle that the legal protection of military secrets should not outlive the military emergency that justified the secrecy. It is a principle that might usefully be applied more widely in this country, as well as Britain.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Strategic Black Hole

President Reagan's "star wars" strategic defense program has an unrepentant little brother. It is the Advanced Strategic Missile Systems program, which aims to insure that American missiles could penetrate any future defense system set up by the Soviet Union. Research for "star wars" will cost \$3.7 billion next year, but little brother's only \$174 million. That fairly reflects the comparative costs of strategic defense and offense. It mirrors something else too: what the Russians will surely be doing as their first line of response to the threat of the "star wars" system.

Surely the superpowers came this way before? Yes, in the 1960s, when the Soviet Union developed its Galosh defense system around Moscow. That provoked American strategists to put multiple warheads on each missile. Far from leaving the Soviet Union better off, Galosh only provoked a more terrible threat.

But the multiple-warhead missile also left its American inventors worse off once the countermeasure was completed. Soviet rockets had always carried much heavier warheads to compensate for their relatively lesser accuracy. But as the Russians gained in accuracy and applied the multiple-warhead technique to their much

larger rockets, they created a potentially threatening advantage in land-based weapons—the theoretical chance to lob two or more warheads at every American missile before it had time to leave the ground.

Now the multi-headed SS-18 in turn is about to leave the Soviet Union worse off than before. It provoked the American MX, a direct counterpart, and revived the American interest in missile defense. The pattern has been constant. Every step forward compels the adversary to respond. And the response, by decreasing security and stability, leaves both sides worse off than before. The vicious circle cannot be broken because the advantage at hand always seems more compelling than the adversary's possible countermeasure that may come to light in the distant future.

So as both sides move toward vast new missile defenses, they will strive to make their offenses more terrible and more certain of penetrating the defense. That little \$174-million item in the Pentagon's budget is a reminder of what will happen if the prohibition on defenses is shattered: full-scale development of strategic weapons in every form.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Exploring the Resurgence of Terrorism in Germany

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The resurgence of terrorism in West Germany comes at the same time that Germans once again are questioning the frontiers of the German nation and worrying the unification issue. These might seem separate matters, and indeed they are entirely separate in every practical respect. If, however, one considers "the spiritual situation of our times"—to use a phrase to be heard in Germany—a different conclusion is possible.

"Euroterrorism," as today reinvigorated and regrouped, seems to be essentially German, so far as it is serious. The identities of the people who have been leaving bombs at addresses in Belgium associated with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and those who fired some rockets at NATO targets in Portugal, remain unknown, of course. Until now, neither country has experienced anything more than incidental terrorism.

The French Direct Action group, which has now embarked on the course of murder, has clearly been taken over by Germans, even to writing its declarations now in broken French. This band began by romantically assisting anti-Franco Spaniards in the 1960s, later drifting into episodic bomb-planting in its

own country. The French police rounded its members up—there are only a few of them—but the new Socialist government in 1981 turned them loose in the belief that they were harmless, and would be content with the left in power in Paris. The fact that they could have been treated in so patronizing and casual a way is evidence of how unimportant they were, and how slight their roots in French society.

West Germany and Italy have been the two European countries where terrorism counted, and in both places one can see why. In Italy, it was an insurrection against what seemed a corrupt and totally irreformable government and political class, and in some larger sense a rebellion against the experience of Italy in modern times as a kind of museum for the rest of the world—and a mausoleum for Italians.

In Germany the sources of terrorism were less simple. The moral experience of the war certainly had something to do with the defection of a part of the war-born generation from a complacent and materialistic postwar society. The development of the terrorist left enjoyed, and to an unclear extent still enjoys, sym-

pathy and a certain complicity in a much larger part of the nonviolent but anti-establishment left.

It is difficult not to see in this an influence of a larger West German refusal to live within the moral and political realities of the present day. Germans notoriously have wanted

There is a real refusal to think through things being done and said.

more from history than it is accustomed to provide. They have searched for universals in a world of unsatisfactory particulars. They have, historically, always wanted quests, and have found both good and bad ones. The filmmaker Hans-Jürgen Syberberg remarks that "without a vision, Germany is nothing," an opinion that has often been heard in past years.

Since 1945, there has been reluctance to accept the notion of West Germany as just one more stable, prosperous, highly successful democracy, in a lucky community of democracies, living better than any-

one else on Earth. Germans have said that the Federal Republic is "provisional" and unsatisfactory. Only a united Germany would not be provisional. But united within what borders? Germany's borders have never been that certain.

The government doubly reiterates the fact that the nation's frontiers remain legally unresolved and that the Willy Brandt government's recognition of the Oder-Neisse border with Poland binds only Bonn—a reunified Germany would have to reconsider. This obviously is not meant to be threatening: Bonn constantly says that present borders could only change by peaceful agreements, in a Europe itself united and, it seems, in a giving mood—but this is sentimental nonsense and an evasion of the political facts created by Hitler's war and Hitler's defeat. The organizations of those deported 40 years ago from Silesia and East Prussia meanwhile go on holding meetings under provocative and politically nonsensical banners, and young nationalists write silly articles about German armies once again marching into the East.

It is a troubling situation, which reflects a real refusal to think

through things being done and said. One understands the emotions of postwar deportation victims, the ties of divided families, the desire of Germans to see their country put back the way it briefly was between 1870 and 1945, and the vulnerability of politicians to pressure groups. But the harping on how "provisional" everything is feeds that political romanticism and lack of realism—a strong factor in the German past.

It surely is romanticism which drives the terrorists—these dreamers with bombs and guns, making a better world by destroying the one they have. One would like so much to see West Germans less discontent with what is, and less concerned with what might be—or might not. One wishes Germans were more willing to defend the Federal Republic, its civilization, its accomplishments, its frontiers, and fewer were willing to dismiss all that as "provisional." One wishes more attention were paid to what a very sensible and distinguished historian of modern Europe, Peter Gay, himself born in Germany, has put in the following way: that even Schiller and Goethe, "in calling for something higher than politics, helped to pave the way for something lower."

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Zia Works a Little Miracle on Pakistan's Economy

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — As President Zia ul-Haq moves toward his stage-managed elections on Feb. 25 there is a danger that the story of Pakistan's modern-day economic success will go untold. While General Zia runs a tight ship, the political front, economically he is presiding over one of the world's most interesting efforts at combining economic growth with social redistribution. While unmistakably capitalist in its essentials, Pakistan could certainly not be called a "trickle-down" economy.

The president's economic team is not waiting for the undisturbed capitalist mechanisms to work the nation's wealth slowly down to the poorest. They are targeting those in the backwaters and making sure that health care, electricity, water and agricultural advice are pushed out into the far reaches of the country.

During the recent years of the great recession in the West, Pakistan has been averaging a remarkable annual rate of growth of 5 percent a year. Yet at the time of independence from Britain in 1947, it was widely regarded as an economic wasteland.

After independence Pakistan struggled to keep pace with its population increase and barely succeeded. Then in the 1960s, under its first military government, it averaged a high growth rate of over 7 percent a year. There followed a disastrous period when the military withdrew and the charismatic but chaotic populist Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became president. He initiated a policy of widespread nationalization, more a quest for vengeance against the private sector than a policy of national reconstruction. Little regard was given to the administrative and managerial capacity of the public sector.

The reaction to the oil price hike in 1974 exacerbated the problems. With the help of relatively short-term borrowing from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries there was a massive increase in public-sector investment in large, highly visible projects, many of which were never completed. Inflation soared and economic growth fell to 4 percent a year.

After General Zia's coup d'état in 1977 the economy stagnated. Growth

these days is steady and continuous. Pakistan is self-sufficient in food and its balance of payments position manageable, despite the toll of the West's recession and the drying up of remittances from migrants working in the Gulf countries who have been badly hurt by the fall in oil prices.

Interesting now is the debate going on within the corridors of power on where to go next. This is not a straightforward military regime with ironclad discipline and a paucity of intellectual thought. One senior government minister told me the story of two dogs who met on the Pakistan-Indian border. The Indian dog was heading up to Pakistan and the Pakistani dog down to India. "Why are you going north?" the Pakistani dog inquired of the Indian dog. "Because I'm hungry," he replied. "Why are you going to India?" "Because I need to bark," answered the other.

The fact that a minister can tell this story to a visiting journalist perhaps serves to illustrate the intellectual climate that exists at the top of General Zia's political establishment. General Zia does get given opinions other than his own. Although he is not going to copy Indian practices of democracy, he does not create a climate of fear in which jokes cannot be told, contrary opinion cannot be held and people look over their shoulders in restaurants before opening an honest conversation. And he does encourage a sharp debate on economic policy.

For those ministers like Mahabudul Haq, the planning minister and Sarfaj Aziz, the agriculture minister, it is a demanding fight. General Zia's power base is unmistakably conservative—the army, the clergy and the landlords. Nevertheless, these two have won important battles and are being allowed to push policies which will have the effect of giving priority to the small farmer, providing social services on a wide scale and redistributing income. Mr. Haq is quite explicit about what he is attempting to do: "Unless and until an allocative mechanism exists to ensure a just and widespread distribution, powerful dynamic forces tend to perpetuate the low standards of living of a significant proportion of the population."



If the proposals succeed, Pakistan could become the model developing country, with growth and with equity. The battle is far from being won. Often reformers' ideas are accepted by the cabinet but frustrated by provincial governors, who are more associated with tough landlords and rural power brokers.

The reformers are up against not just the bias of the political structure but the highest rate of population growth in South Asia. A skewed distribution of ownership that is even more severe than India's and a tradition of an intensive use of capital rather than labor in industry. On the other hand, there is flexibility in the system because of the high rate of growth of food grain production, the leveling effect of remittances from workers abroad and the emphasis given by General Zia in the last three years to a new Islamic tax called Zakat to be spent on widows, orphans and the poor, establishing the principal of a social safety net.

Some of the problems cannot be tackled head on. Mr. Haq argues. There is no question of a serious land reform. But there are other ways of helping the poorest farmers. Over the next five years most villages will be

electrified. The network of farm to market roads will be increased eightfold. The percentage of villages with clean drinking water will climb to 45 percent from 22 percent, and the number of rural primary school children will grow to 70 percent from the present 50 percent.

Many five year plans in developing countries are exercises in rhetoric. But Pakistan, in an administrative sense, is well run and appears capable, judging from the results of the last five years, of putting into effect fairly ambitious plans.

Perhaps this should not come as a great surprise. Taiwan and South Korea have also shown it is possible to combine intense capitalist endeavor with social reforms that produce infant mortality rates and distribution of income figures that are beginning to rival those of Scandinavia. Benign military dictatorship can produce economic and social miracles. Nevertheless, at some point people need to bark and enough of them will trade wealth and well being for this to happen. This General Zia has not come to terms with. At some point, however—but not at this "election"—he will be compelled to.

International Herald Tribune

Reagan Should Take Up Castro's Conciliatory Offer

By William V. Alexander Jr.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan would make a serious mistake if he rejected the conciliatory offer made by President Fidel Castro of Cuba this month.

Mr. Castro's message is clear: He wants to lessen tensions between Cuba and the United States. This, he hopes, will give Cuba access to United States markets and improve the prospect that entrepreneurs will take advantage of Cuba's new law permitting foreign investment. In exchange, Mr. Castro seems willing to cooperate in the search for a political solution to present problems in Central America and in Africa.

My recent trips to Cuba, in August and January, convinced me that Mr. Castro means business. For all his Communist ideology, he is a shrewd observer of international economic trends and he looks with some envy on the developing relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Economically, things are not going well for Cuba. At present, the Soviet Union is subsidizing the Cuban economy at the rate of some \$4 billion to \$4.5 billion annually. Yet Moscow is apparently reluctant to increase its aid, and Mr. Castro fears that the help may eventually stop altogether. Even with that help, which need not



be repaid, Cuba's foreign debt is said to range between \$10 billion and \$12 billion—more than its estimated gross national product.

The Cuban leader's proposed solution is a 20-percent increase in exports to Western nations that pay in hard currency. Cuba is also interested in joint ventures that would yield manufacturing products for export.

For 25 years, Mr. Castro has pushed the Cuban economy toward industrialization, with limited success. Agriculture, experts estimate, as the did before the revolution. Food and consumer goods are a problem despite measures to encourage decentralized management.

The country's economic problems are also compounded by politics. The new generation—more than half the population—was born after Mr. Castro came to power and is particularly impatient for signs of economic progress. The new law allowing Cubans to own their own homes, and the appearance of supermarkets stocked with scarce consumer goods, were undoubtedly designed to satisfy this generation while spurring increased productivity among all workers. The resumption of economic relations with the United States would be the next logical step in this direction.

We might begin to move toward a thaw by opening talks on several immediate points of tension. In particular, Mr. Castro is willing to discuss aircraft hijacking, radio interference caused by overlapping broadcast frequencies, mutual assistance for dis-

troubled ships and disputes over common fishing grounds. The United States has an interest in making progress on all four issues, whether or not such negotiations lead to something more significant.

If, however, the talks did go well, we should be encouraged to take up Mr. Castro's offer to work together to find a peaceful resolution to tensions in Central America and Africa.

Mr. Castro says he would agree in advance to the concept of third party "verification" of compliance with any Central American treaty negotiated by the Contadora Group. This would be a significant step toward peace, for the absence of a verification provision was the stated reason why America rejected the first treaty proposal by the Contadora grouping.

Surely it is in the interest of the United States to pursue this offer. Both Cuba and the Soviet Union consider that they have a major stake in the future of Central America and the rest of the Western Hemisphere. Until now, Washington has seen this as something necessarily threatening. It need not be. Would it not after all be in our interest to lessen tensions with the only country in the hemisphere with a military facility at the disposal of the Soviet Union? What is more, if we can negotiate with the Russians, surely we can talk with the Cubans. What do we have to lose?

Lessening tensions between our two countries through cultural exchanges and, eventually, trade, could also strengthen the bonds created by our common cultural heritage. In the long run, such exchanges might even be an opportunity to export American political ideals to Cuba. Our nation has 200 years of experience in making the American Revolution work—and we should be willing to share the wisdom of this experience. Let us be big enough, as a nation, to invite Mr. Castro and the Cuban people to the conference table.

Back on Course

In the travel feature "Seeking a Travel Agent in a Buyer's Market" (Weekend, Feb. 1), Roger Collis erred in suggesting that passengers could fly on Air Egypt—presumably he meant EgyptAir—between London and Rome. The Egyptian airline does not fly this route.

ANTHONY VANDYK, Geneva.

producing country would gain by a display of the total vulnerability of its export facilities.

ANDREW L. LORANT, Paris.

Letters to the Editor

Iraq's Aims Misjudged

Regarding Drew Middleton's opinion column, "Internal Unrest Adds to Warring Iran's Miseries" (Feb. 4), on the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, I wish to point out that he completely misjudges Iraq's aims.

Mr. Middleton claims that the Iraqi air force is inefficient and that the "Kharg Island [oil terminal] stands as a monument to the failure of the Iraqi air force." Nonsense.

The Kharg Island offshore loading terminal is an easy target for the sophisticated and highly trained Iraqi air force. Furthermore, the submarine pipelines running from Bushire

on the mainland directly to Kharg, or via the coral reef of Kharg, could easily be destroyed by demolition crews; they span shallow waters and are poorly anchored.

Iraq's aim is to discourage international oil companies from shipping oil from Iran, to weaken Iran's war effort through an attrition of oil exports. Were the Kharg terminal to be attacked directly, Iran could and would retaliate against similar port facilities in not only Iraq, but also in Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and possibly even in Saudi Arabian territory.

Remember that both Iran and Iraq are members of OPEC, and no oil

producing country would gain by a display of the total vulnerability of its export facilities.

ANDREW L. LORANT, Paris.

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Sweden Plans More Limits On Trade With Pretoria

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's Social Democratic government plans to tighten its laws limiting investment in South Africa by Swedish companies to further express its abhorrence of Pretoria's racial policies.

A bill to be debated by the legislature Wednesday would make it illegal to sell vehicles and electronics to the South African police and military. It would also forbid granting loans to South Africa. Arms sales to Pretoria previously had been banned.

The government expects that the bill, which is assured of easy passage, will become law in the spring. South Africa's prime minister, P.W. Botha, in criticizing Americans who advocate that U.S. businesses withdraw investments in his country, has said that any such pullout would lead to a bloodbath in South Africa.

Sweden has been in the vanguard of international moves to isolate Pretoria's apartheid government by encouraging disinvestment. A 1979 law bans new direct Swedish investment in South Africa, and in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

The new measure would forbid companies from leasing plant, equipment and vehicles. South-West Africa is administered by South Africa in defiance of a United Nations resolution.

Swedish business interests in South Africa are small compared with those of the United States. About 350 American companies operate in South Africa; in 1983, Sweden had only 11 companies there with total assets of 164 million kronor (\$88 million).

Spokesmen for some of the 11 companies involved say the new restrictions would further impede their activities in South Africa but would not force them out of business.

Some business executives say that existing regulations have succeeded only in damaging Swedish companies.

But Sweden wants to set an example to other nations. "This legislation is an expression of Sweden's abhorrence of the apartheid regime," Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom said.

"The aim of the 1979 law was to change apartheid and to get other countries to follow suit," said Thomas Hagdal of the Federation of Swedish Industries. "None of that happened so the law has only been detrimental to Swedish business."



Peasants scavenging through the rubble left by a 1976 earthquake in Tangshan, a once densely populated area.

Chinese City Struggles to Recover From '76 Quake

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TANGSHAN, China — At dawn each day, bands of peasants fan out across the acres of rubble that scar the heart of this city.

Although eight and a half years have passed since one of the century's most devastating earthquakes struck the city, scavenging continues in what were once Tangshan's most densely populated zones. For a few cents a pound, teams of men and teen-age boys scour the crumbled brick for twisted bicycles, enamelware basins and lead pipes.

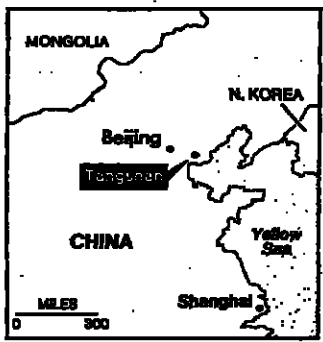
Using donkey carts, the peasants contribute to an enterprise in urban recovery that matches the bombed cities of postwar Europe and Japan. After five years of reconstruction that has cost the equivalent of \$1.4 billion, according to city officials, Tangshan is a bigger, more

industrialized city than it was when the upheaval struck.

At 3:42 A.M. on July 28, 1976, the city virtually ceased to exist. In 23 seconds of terror, the earthquake devastated 90 percent of the city's buildings and hundreds of square miles beyond. At least a quarter of a million people died, city officials say.

While the authorities in Beijing struggled to cope with a catastrophe for which civil-emergency procedures left them largely unprepared, the world was left to speculate about what had happened to Tangshan. Years passed before any foreigner was allowed to visit the city, and then only when the worst of the devastation had been cleared.

These days, there are guided tours. At 1.5 million, the population of the city and the surrounding



countryside is nearly 300,000 more than it was at the time of the earthquake, and industrial output is said to have risen more than 50 percent. About 185,000 of the 220,000 families who were sheltered for years in temporary homes have moved into new apartment blocks, and dozens of factories are being rebuilt.

Tangshan, once a maze of narrow streets and mud-brick homes centered around the century-old Kailuan coal mines, is dominated by a march of apartment blocks standing four to six stories high. Wide boulevards sweep to the horizon, bordered here and there by new hospitals, factories and hotels.

The most visible mark of the earthquake is the rubble, hundreds of acres stretching on either side of the trunk railroad line that connects Beijing, 100 miles (161 kilometers) to the west, with the northeastern industrial city of Shenyang.

When the earthquake hit with a force of 7.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, the upheaval did its greatest damage here.

Within two weeks, the army had sent 100,000 troops. About 30,000 medical personnel were brought in,

along with 30,000 construction workers. Many of the 30,000 people who were seriously injured were evacuated in a round-the-clock airlift. A brief outbreak of looting was stemmed when the culprits were summarily shot.

Even now, there is confusion as to how many people died. Official documents printed in recent months say 242,000 people were killed, 148,000 of them in Tangshan. But earlier figures provided by official spokesmen in Tangshan put the toll in the city at more than 300,000, and some city dwellers say they have heard that the total toll was closer to half a million.

For nearly three years, the city's future was under debate. Some people in the central government cautioned against rebuilding the city on a site that has had serious earth tremors on an average of every 12 years. But in the end, considerations of prestige, and of the value of coal and other resources, prevailed.

By 1979, Beijing had settled on a plan under which the city has been rebuilt in three parts, each 15 miles from the other. To the south is the old city center, cleared of many of the old factories and designed mainly as an administrative, residential and cultural center. To the east is the mining district, and to the north, in what used to be open fields, is a new industrial section.

According to Mr. Zhang, engineers were instructed to design the new buildings to resist a maximum shock of 6.3 on the Richter scale.

Now, while a handful of buildings rise as high as 14 stories, most are six stories or less. Wide spaces have been left between buildings, and most structures have a variety of ground-level exits.

An Air of Intrigue in Honduras

Nicaragua's Neighbor Sees Risks in Role as Host to War

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The slanted streets of Tegucigalpa leave a visitor wondering how such a tranquil collection of adobe homes perched on the sides of a steep mountain valley could be the scene of so much plotting, scheming, wheeling and dealing.

The Honduran capital is a provincial little city that just happens to sit on the edge of the covert war in Nicaragua.

There is in Tegucigalpa's quiet streets an aftertaste of the violence just over the border. Hondurans themselves seem to have a new awareness of the risks of playing host to a war. Government officials, army officers and party leaders openly wonder how a small, impoverished country can protect its interests without becoming either a pawn of the United States or a victim of Nicaragua.

The not-very-secret conflict has attracted a cast of suitably seedy characters and has markedly sharpened the Hondurans' own considerable talent for political intrigue. In one sleepy residential neighborhood, Nicaraguan anti-government guerrilla officials keep in touch with their U.S. Central Intelligence Agency contacts and dream of overthrowing Nicaragua's Sandinista government. They speak of military triumphs at obscure sites deep inside Nicaragua and worry about American support for their cause.

On the same day, not many blocks away, the personal representative of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua can be found lobbying for an end to the guerrilla war. The envoy is Halima López, who grew up with Mr. Ortega. She speaks to Honduran and American officials of the Sandinistas' desire for peace. The diplomats seem to listen with one ear while silently calculating the probability of victory or defeat for the rebels.

Friday night at the Totem Bar brings athletic Americans who ask questions but answer few. Two have biceps like Virginia hams. Nobody mentions the CIA or the mercenaries who come to train or fight with the Nicaraguan exile army.

At the nearby Hotel Maya, American G.I.'s in camouflage uniforms and dusty boots take weekend leave from the latest military maneuvers.

An hour later they sip Port Royal beer and seek the attention of women whose language they do not speak, much as American soldiers have been doing since World War I, when they discovered that Champagne was a region as well as a drink.

Scheming is nothing new to

Hondurans, participants in well over a hundred years of revolving-door governments initiated or ended by military coups and backroom maneuvers. The current jockeying is over the fate of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who is widely believed to be angling for a longer stay in office than his constitutionally mandated four years, which end this year.

Speculation grew when Mr. Suazo invited a fortune-teller to the presidential palace recently. The seer looked at the stars, considered the winds of fate and announced to a wondering public that the president was unquestionably destined to rule for four more years.

The fortune-teller's message did not calm a growing scramble for Mr. Suazo's office. In a land where politics is still about personality rather than ideology, the two major parties already have split into at least eight factions, each with its own favored candidate for president.

Rumors of coups are almost as frequent as assurances from the U.S. Embassy that Honduras democracy is alive and well, even if a little boisterous and unpredictable. Honduran veterans of past political fights are less encouraged. They say that only pressure from the embassy and the army keeps the experiment in democracy going.

"The electoral process has become a grotesque carnival," said Manuel Acosta Bonilla, a leading political fighter for the opposition National Party.

■ Exchange of Ultimatums
Doyle McManus of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Honduras and the United States, their alliance appearing increasingly tenuous, have exchanged ultimatums over U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and a regional military training center, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

The Reagan administration told

the Honduran government Tuesday that it has until March 1 to admit soldiers from El Salvador to a U.S.-financed training center or lose the school's funding, the officials said.

That ultimatum followed a demand from Tegucigalpa that the United States move the more than 10,000 Nicaraguan rebels out of Honduras. U.S. officials confirmed that the Hondurans officially delivered such a demand last week but said that they considered it largely a tactic to pressure the administration into easing their worries about the rebels' presence.

"We've had some pretty stiff exchanges over the past couple of weeks," a Department of Defense official said. "Officially, we'll tell you it's all very cordial, but it isn't."

In an attempt to ease the atmosphere and get the alliance back on track, Vice President George Bush plans to visit Honduras next month and Mr. Suazo is being invited to Washington, an official said.

Newspaper Says 'Only Child' Policy In China Produces Unruly Children

United Press International

BEIJING — China's population policy of limiting couples to one child has resulted in a generation of children whose parents require special classes to learn to control them, a newspaper reported Thursday.

The English-language China Daily said that more than 10,000 young parents in northern Liaoning province were "attending schools to learn how to cope with an only child."

More than 90 percent of the province's youngsters under the age of 6 have no brothers or sisters, the newspaper said. The figure is evidence of the success of the government's policy, which is aimed at controlling population growth in the nation of more than one billion people.

"Many are better fed and clothed, but poorly brought up," the newspaper said of the children. "Kindergartens and schools find it hard to control them."

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Dance in Hollywood And Its Demise

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — So much has been written about the demise of the Hollywood musical that the chronicling itself is turning into a minor art form. The latest entries are an anthology of film clips called "That's Dancing!" and a book with the same title by Tony Thomas timed to coincide with the release of the film. The book, published in New York by Harry N. Abrams, includes an inside look at the assembling of the movie, which was modeled after "That's Entertainment," but it stands on its own as a study of dancing in film musicals.

Thomas gives a brief photographic survey of many dancers and various films, in addition to the customary remarks about who killed the Hollywood musical (television, the end of the studio system, overwhelming costs, lack of certain talent). But he focuses primarily on individuals, offering a series of chapter-long portraits rather than an exhaustive reference volume. For the latter, one can recommend Clive Hirschhorn's "The Hollywood Musical: Every Hollywood Musical From 1927 to the Present Day" (Crown Publishers). Hirschhorn is also the author of a biography of Gene Kelly (St. Martin's Press).

Fred Astaire, Busby Berkeley, Ray Bolger, Cyd Charisse, Ruby Keeler, Gene Kelly, Ann Miller, Gene Nelson, Donald O'Connor and Eleanor Powell are discussed in detail, and in his introduction, Thomas does the unheard of and names the choreographers who choreographed (the word is used advisedly) the dances which the film public saw. Superstars such as Astaire and Kelly often choreographed their own work, but they would be the first to acknowledge that much of their dancing was co-choreographed or that entire films had an overall choreographer. Journalism has, however, relegated these creative artists to a nameless limbo, as "dance arrangers" or "dance directors." One recent review of a book on Astaire insisted on calling Hermes Pan, one of the most creative choreographers in the history of film, a dance arranger!

Among those choreographers Thomas goes out of his way to name (just so we don't think their dances sprang full-blown out of the camera) are Robert Alton, Rod Alexander, David Gould, Bobby Connolly, Jack Cole, Seymour Felix, Charles Walters, Eugene Loring, LeRoy Prinz (for James Cagney in "Yankee Doodle Dandy"), Michael Kidd and Paul. Special mention is made of Jerome Robbins for one film, "West Side Story," whose choreography, Thomas says, allows "some understanding of what such a man can do with the marriage of dance and film."

The point that should be picked out here, it seems, is the role of the individual. Hollywood used to be considered a system rather than a place, and the Hollywood musical has usually been considered the product of a system. Yet by focusing on key figures (as the film, "That's Dancing!" does not), Thomas shifts the emphasis to a forgotten area.

I DO not believe, as some do, that rock and roll is another factor in the demise of the Hollywood musical. It is easy to say that rock and roll—in its harshness and occasionally unpalatable social message—does not lend itself to the format of what is called a film musical. It is much harder to admit that the kind of talent that coincided with the heyday of the musical from the 1930s through the 1950s, simply no longer exists.

Most writing about the Hollywood musical takes an archaeological tack. Even the anthology film, by definition, suggests an attitude of clinical examination—a look at a

way of life that no longer holds true. Jack Haley Jr. and David Niven Jr. with Gene Kelly, the co-producers and executive producer respectively, of "That's Dancing!" cast their film in the guise of a historical survey. There is some confusion as to whether the film purports to be a selective history of 20th-century dance or a survey of dance on film. Hence the exclusion of modern dance except for clips of Loie Fuller and what may or may not be Isadora Duncan at a garden party. When Haley produced "That's Entertainment," and its sequel, "That's Entertainment Part II," the popularity was put down to nostalgia for the oldtime musical.

Yet, as Haley makes clear to Thomas, it was the dancing rather than the singing in these clips that proved most popular with audiences throughout the world. He tells the author why he made a film compiled of dance clips: "What made me resolve one day to do it was the audience reaction to the original 'That's Entertainment'.... It was the dancing that really turned people on."

One of the best parts of the film are the mass dances devised by Busby Berkeley. A Berkeley sequence is always an ode to the camera, rather than to the stage. But what really turned people on were dancers of caliber. Great dancers or exceptional dancers on film have rarely been given their due. Just as it has been assumed that anyone could be taught to sing within the studio system, so supposedly anyone could be taught to dance. Doris Day was taught, Debbie Reynolds was taught.

Granted, the difference between non-dancers taught to dance and real dancers is apparent — Doris Day was not Eleanor Powell. But to appreciate the distinction, one has only to recall that you could dub singing in a musical — but not dancing. Or at least not until recently.

THERE is no greater evidence of the decline of the old musical, or the inadequacy of the so-called new musical, than the fact that the heroine of "Flashdance" had to have her dancing executed by a double, Marine Jahan. Did a double do Fred Astaire's dancing?

To consider "Flashdance" a new kind of musical is laughable. Thomas wisely limits himself to examining the exponents of the Hollywood musical in its conventional form, usually known as the integrated musical, in which the dancing advanced the plot. Haley tries to stretch things a bit and by suggesting there is still life in the corpse, devotes the final section of his film to "the future," with flashes from specially staged break dancing demonstrations, "Saturday Night Fever" and "Flashdance."

In the latter film, the liberated heroine dances in a new wave floorshow in a bar but yearns to join a ballet company. There is no song and dance dialogue between the characters to advance the plot, but dance is relevant because the heroine likes to dance. There is a point in common here with the traditional musical. Fred Astaire often portrayed a dancer, and more than half of the traditional musicals concerned backstage life. John Travolta has also been cast as a dancer, if only in a disco.

Are we then just dealing with evolution of a form, a change in conventions? Is the old musical in which the characters burst into song or wowed us with a dance number no longer credible? Is the unpalatable realism of "Flashdance" more suited to our time? Obviously, dancers today have fantastic technique. But when everybody's technique is fantastic, the only way to stand out is with the special artistry the oldtimers exhibited.

Anyone who saw Gene Nelson live, late in his career, in the Broadway musical "Follies" in 1971, had confirmation that his superb dancing was not dependent on camera tricks. Great dancers made great musicals. ■

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Developments in Hoboken: The Gold Coast of New Jersey

NEW YORK — In a television commercial, the Broadway smoothie Ben Vereen confides to the camera — "Perfect together: New Jersey and you." And in an ad in the Sunday New York Times, an unidentified householder crows, "I was too late for Soho, too late for Tribeca. Damned if I'm going to be too late for Hoboken."

To be too late for Hoboken is all that most New Yorkers ever wished: to residents of Manhattan, New Jersey and its main cities have long been as pictured on Saul Stein-

MARY BLUME

berg's famous drawing of the New Yorker's view west — a noxious and negligible strip interrupting the view towards golden California.

Now all has changed. Fueled by high taxes and space shortages in Manhattan, New Jersey is in the midst of a \$6-billion development scheme of its Hudson River waterfront from opposite the Battery to the George Washington Bridge.

The redevelopment, said to be the largest of its kind in the United States, so far involves 22 individual developments ranging from great office towers to a 600-seat restaurant on a pier in Weehawken belonging to the birdseed manufacturers Hartz Mountain.

Even the heady and invisible financier Daniel Ludwig is said to be in on the act, which, it is claimed, will turn New Jersey's Hudson waterfront into a "gold coast" of 20 million square feet (1.9 million square meters) of office space, 30,000 residential units, and up to 2,500 hotel rooms, all surrounded by marinas, restaurants and, presumably, placid fishing grounds (developers have spent a good deal of time convincing environmentalists that the Hudson's striped bass, whose existence in the river's turbid waters few people had even suspected, will lead healthier lives in a highly developed New Jersey).

The prospect of so much wealth across the river has aroused New York's Daily News to publish a thundering editorial calling city officials to action. "Clearly, New Jersey is no longer content to play second banana to the Big Apple," the editorial warns. "Let our neighbor's ambition trigger a similar burst of building on New York's shores."

The most arresting of the new "gold coast" projects is one that hopes not to displace New York City workers but on a luxury trade that will nestle at the edge of Jersey City of their own volition in a marine village called Port Liberty, which will offer 1676 residential units, a great deal of office and commercial space, 740 boat slips, an ecumenical church, rapid access to Newark International Airport and Wall Street, a view of the side and back of the Statue of Liberty and, of course, ecologically sound striped bass fishing from Caven Point.

THE architect for Port Liberty is François Spoerry, the majestic 72-year-old creator of what he calls the *cité lacustre* or lagoon city patterned, he says, on Venice. Port Liberty will be a New Jersey adaptation of his Port Grimaud, begun some 20 years ago outside St. Tropez, with boat slips adjoining homes. The Hudson may not be the Mediterranean and Jersey City may lack, among other things, the Café Senequier and Brigitte Bardot, but there is good sailing nearby in the Atlantic and Long Island Sound. When he built Port Grimaud in France, Spoerry says, he was warned that there weren't enough sailors around and no one would buy.

"But people became sailors because they had the moorings," he says. "You'll see, all New York will be covered with boats." Spoerry is also involved in building en-

claves in New Orleans, Baja, California and an artificial island off Jakarta.

"François Spoerry could become the Calvin Klein of residential communities," says Paul Bucha, president of the Spoerry group, which is building the Port Liberty project. As a Frenchman, Spoerry cannot practice architecture in the United States; he listed as urban planner with Ehrenkrantz & Ehrenkrantz as the working architects.

Bucha, 41, is a West Pointer who received the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Vietnam War and worked for six years in Tehran and Paris for H. Ross Perot. Other directors are the Swiss property developer Pierre Barrier Labouchère and Prince Ferdinand von Bismarck, who has helped develop Marbella and Monte Carlo.

"They are truly expert marketers of quality projects," Bucha says. "They come with excellent financial connections. Their contacts allowed us credibility to go to U.S. financial sources." The project, privately financed by a consortium of New Jersey thrift institutions, is expected to cost \$392 million in 1984 dollars and to be ready to receive its first occupants in time for the celebration of the Statue of Liberty's centenary in 1986.

The public relations man and, as he refers to himself, "Catalyst on a Hot Tin Roof" of the project is John Reagan ("Tex") McCrary, 74, famous for the "Tex and Jinx" radio and TV show and later an international fixer, owner of a Hong Kong newspaper and chairman of the board of a West German company that is making multi-flavored tofu that will have a nine-month shelf life without refrigeration. He has also been involved in many real estate projects, and it was he who persuaded Bucha, who had prospected sites across the United States, to put Port Liberty smack in New York harbor.

When they started visiting New Jersey sites, Spoerry and Bucha knew McCrary was right. "If you go to New Jersey, an asset is your view of the New York skyline," Bucha says. "I'm not sure you'd pay to live in New York and look at Weehawken."

THE partners seem to disagree about who will inhabit the condominiums and townhouses, which will average about \$280,000 in price (building is expected to start in May). Barrier and Bismarck believe they will sell one-third of the property to Europeans "as a pied à terre in the countryside but close to New York." Bucha thinks that lonely Europeans who now live in the Galleria and Trump Tower might want to leave gilded isolation in Manhattan and mess about in boats in Jersey. McCrary says that any European who lives in Trump Tower does so because he wants to and that the market is in the American Midwest.

"We'll get all the young hot shots who've built a company from Texas to Minnesota and sell this whole bloody place out as corporate homes," McCrary says. He used to be involved in marketing executive jets. "There's a whole group of people—they buy a jet and they buy a boat later, they always do." By boat, McCrary means a proper sailing vessel, not a "rinkpot," as he calls motor boats.

François Spoerry cruises the Mediterranean each August in a 47-foot Beneteau schooner and has sailed all his life. If his Port Grimaud philosophy of family life led on the water is the base of Port Liberty, there have been adaptations for American tastes. "I had to come along and say how much will it cost and is it truly American," Bucha says. "If it were only European, well Americans want to have their kitchens equipped, not bare, and most American bedrooms are bigger than Europeans with king-size beds and sitting areas and even wet bars. They have become parental retreats."

"Americans are more collectivity-minded

than the French," Spoerry says, "which is easier to work with. Here people want contact, they want neighbors, though they don't want to suffer from them. At Port Grimaud we can't ever find people to take charge of the sailing club. Here, everyone will want to."

The point of Port Liberty, Spoerry says, is to make the Hudson alive as it was before bridges and tunnels replaced boats. The style of his buildings will be Dutch-Victorian. With projects that range from adobe to Provencal, Spoerry can be said to lack a personal style. He does not disagree.

"All architects copy each other and always have. We can't invent. It is like a language—it already exists and each person tries to express himself in it in his own way."

"I don't say I want to create my own architecture because no one has ever done so, it is wrong to say you are creating your style. My way of being original is, for example, to create a 19th-century Mexican town in California because no one else is doing it. I choose some words, other architects choose other words."

Architects are not usually afflicted by humility and Spoerry, a handsome, leonine man, is no exception. He does, unusually, see limits. "Architecture is a necessary evil. It's not always a good thing. The Great Architect has sometimes done better. When you interfere with a landscape, you should be careful."

As a student, Spoerry admired Wright, Eiffl, Gabriel and the classical architects. He loathed what he calls the brutalism of Le Corbusier: "I thought man had enough trouble without being oppressed by architects."

"I wouldn't destroy the land as Le Corbusier so willingly did. One must try, especially in a holiday resort, to reassure people that the world hasn't changed as much as they think. You must make them see that you can

keep the old values. The shape of a town is more important than its architecture. The architect should be modest: all my generation were geniuses."

In a new village, be it Port Grimaud or Port Liberty, the important thing is to create meeting points — the modern equivalent of the parish pump. "We are creating an artificial community, we must try to give it the chance to become natural," Spoerry says. "We have studied the growth of small villages in the south of France and discovered certain basic rules about the importance of meeting places, about the distancing of things from each other, about the relations of height and width, just as when you build a fire the logs must be placed in such a way that the air passes through and fans the flames."

An artificial community can be quickly constructed but takes about 25 to 30 years really to settle, Spoerry says. The second generation of Port Grimaud dwellers, he says, went through a sort of revolution against their fathers. Now that the community is in its third generation, in terms of lifestyle if not lifespan, it has settled down nicely.

Equally, Port Liberty may be built quickly but it will take a while before it assumes a life of its own.

"For the first inhabitants, we will have to give them pointers to help them create a community," he says. "The first inhabitants are working with you and deserve the best treatment. They are pioneers, but they shouldn't have to lead the life of pioneers. If they are Midwestern jet owners with a newly acquired Alden ketch and a taste for bass fishing within view of Manhattan towers, they shouldn't have a worry in the world."



François Spoerry, left, and Paul Bucha, with a maquette of Port Liberty.

Unlocking the Secret Numbers of Alban Berg

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — In a season when the 300th birthdays of both Bach and Handel are being celebrated, Alban Berg's more 100th might easily be brushed over. That would be too bad. Every season, after all, is a Bach and Handel season, so that there is a ceremonial air about the special attention being paid to the Baroque giants this year. Clouds of incense rise, familiar eulogies are recited, floral tributes are placed. The congregation, meanwhile, dozes fitfully, confident that nothing that is said or done could change anyone's opinion of the deceased.

Berg's position in history, however, is still not settled. Born on Feb. 9, 1885, he has been dead only 50 years and is very much a man of our time, perhaps even a pivotal one. In certain ways he seems more alive and pertinent today than his close colleagues Schoenberg and Webern, both of whom enjoyed higher standing in academic circles until recent years. Not that Berg's music is simpler than theirs in design or layout: in fact, rarely has any successful composer tied his works so tightly into formal straightjackets. Still, no matter how inviolated the formal scheme, Berg's style does not choke off expression. The music exudes a feral sensuality, evident in the early songs and never quite lost in the later, more sophisticated works. In fact, on one level his opera "Lulu" is about nothing more than animal sensuality and the grip that it fastens around everyone who slips into its magnetic field.

So, yes, there is always the mood of *Alte Wien* ripeness or overripeness in Berg. Sentiment and nostalgia figure greatly in his works, just as in Mahler's. Berg's craft rarely obscures his expressive impulse, or attempts to substitute for it. We always hear a human pulse beating and a tone of genuine regret for decaying tradition. We hear him torn between making love to yesterday and trying to make peace with tomorrow, again like Mahler. Listeners who profess to hear nothing but noise in most 20th-century music can find themselves swept up in the humid Romanticism of the Violin Concerto, with its quotation from a Bach chorale and its dedication to a dead young woman (Manon Gropius, daughter of Alma Mahler).

The operas "Wozzeck" and "Lulu" both exercise Berg's appeal in different ways. But half a century after his death both continue to fascinate us with their characteristically Viennese blend of softness and brutality, carnality and tenderness. Both are unmistakable products of a post-imperial culture in which love and hate, sadism and masochism, cruelty and sentimentality and all other known types of ambiguity were loose and running wild. We inhabit that same world today, enlarged many times, and can recognize the map that Berg drew for us.

The structural niceties and intricacies of his first opera, the mostly atonal but not 12-tone "Wozzeck" are so famous that every program annotator feels free to repeat them automatically, and rightly so.

Even the musically unlearned opera-goer must take pleasure in knowing that an orderly plan underlies a work of art, even if that design is not clearly evident. It is intellectually satisfying to realize that the Doctor, with his pseudoscientific obsessions, is represented by a passacaglia, a strict form in which an entire movement may be built on one repetitive idea. The arithmetical neatness of the three acts in five scenes each appeals to us. So does the realization that the maddest scene in the entire opera, the one in which the Doctor and the Captain seductively torment Wozzeck, is cast in the shape of a three-part fugue. Psychiatry, which blossomed in Vienna during Berg's lifetime, had taken over the word fugue to describe a flight from reality, a fact that must have struck Berg's fancy.

Berg's concern with design, however, went beyond superficial orderliness and clever extramusical allusions. He was compulsively interested in numbers, to an extent that only recently has been fully appreciated, and relished what he regarded as their mystical relationship with his music. Scholars long ago realized that his "Lyric Suite" was constructed according to some hidden code centering around the seemingly inexplicable numbers 10 and 23. It was known, too, that Berg took interest in the numerological theories of Wilhelm Fliess, a Berlin biologist who was an early friend of Freud.

Then, about eight years ago, the musicologists George Perle and Douglas M. Green, working independently, uncovered the secret program on which the "Lyric Suite" was based, and all Berg scholarship had to be reassessed. The 12-tone, purely instrumental piece, perhaps the most passionate thing Berg ever wrote, turned out to be a rapacious but despairing love-offering to Hanna Fuchs-Robettin, a married woman and sister of the writer Franz Werfel. The quotations in the "Lyric Suite" from "Tristan und Isolde," once puzzling, suddenly made complete sense. Berg, it developed, was the perfect 10 and Hanna was the 23. For some undisclosed reason, perhaps connected with momentous dates in their lives, those were "their numbers." The illicit lovers were caught in exactly the kind of romantic triangle (quadrangle, in this instance) that Wagner idealized in "Tristan."

Women, in fact, seem to have been both the bane and delight of Berg's life. Early on, he found himself so attracted to a servant girl in the family household, "Mizzi" by nickname, that an illegitimate daughter was the outcome. She, like Hanna, is immortalized in the "Lyric Suite," whose original text alludes to a Carinthian folksong in which the singer tells of an affair with one "Mizzi." Is it any wonder that an artist with such a rich but frustrating sexual history had to write "Lulu"?

The composer's wife Helene knew of Berg's attraction to "Moppink," as Hanna was called, but he seems to have kept the exact

depth of his involvement secret, revealing it only in a highly personal annotated score of the "Lyric Suite" that he gave to Hanna, who died in 1964. Perle, a veritable Hercule Poirot of musicology, learned that it had passed into the hands of her daughter Dorothea and tracked it down. The other sleuth, Green, discovered that the final movement of the suite, the Largo Desolato, had a suppressed vocal part for female voice consisting of the sonnet "De Profundis Clamavi" from Baudelaire's "Fleurs du Mal," in Stefan George's German translation.

What happened between Berg and Hanna we can only surmise. And how much did Helene Berg really know? The recently published second volume in Perle's exhaustive analysis of the opera, this one focusing on "Lulu" (University of California Press, \$28.50), clearly indicates that she knew everything there was to know and probably suspected even more. As she does not try to disguise in letters to her friend Alma Mahler, Helene resented the other woman intensely, and yet Berg continued to write to his beloved Hanna until the end. Although the score of "Lulu" is formally dedicated to his teacher Schoenberg, Berg covertly dedicated the work to Hanna by code in the Prologue and closing bars, and wrote to tell her so. Perle also mentions a 23-page letter that he has not been able to examine as yet but which he believes "may include a description of the secret program of the Violin Concerto." In any event, the widow clamped a lid on her husband's papers after his death and did everything she could to promote the myth of her idyllic marriage until her death in 1976 at age 91. Hanna's name does not appear in the authorized Berg biography — authorized by the widow, that is — that his onetime student Willi Reich published in Vienna in 1937. A rewritten version, published in 1964, again fails to mention Hanna.

All this has led Berg admirers to wonder if scholars might someday uncover similar programmatic insights into "Lulu." Long believed to have been left without a final act at Berg's death, the opera was often performed in various torso versions until after the death of the composer's widow, who had refused to release a great deal of unpublished material. These suppressed papers turned out to include the entire last act in unorchestrated form. Actually, the score had been worked on and completed by Friedrich Cerha with the publisher's permission but without the widow's knowledge while the widow was alive, a bit of scholarly skulduggery quite in tune with the dark history of this score. At any rate, the complete "Lulu" was finally performed at the Paris Opera on Feb. 24, 1979, 44 years after Berg's death, closing the door on one aspect of the case.

"Lulu," however, is an earth spirit not so easily pinned down. Now that Pandora's box has been opened, cryptographers with Perle's new book in hand will probably set to work in earnest on "Lulu." At age 100, Alban Berg still has his secrets. ■

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Alban Berg in 1910, by Arnold Schoenberg (detail).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Accords Nudge Europe
Toward Deregulation

by Roger Collis

DEREGULATION it is not. But a new air travel agreement between Britain and West Germany announced recently, which will bring about lower fare options for travelers between the two countries, may prove to have a domino effect in Europe by persuading airlines and governments to modify antitrust practices in terms of fares and revenue and capacity pooling arrangements.

It follows close on the heels of a similar agreement between Britain and the Netherlands last July, which triggered some fare reductions to West Germany, Switzerland and France. Sabena recently cut its round-trip Brussels-London fare, and we can expect to see far-reaching changes on other routes.

The significance of the agreements is that they set a precedent in Europe for what is known in airline jargon as "country-of-origin" rules. What this means is that each country can set its own fares without the approval of the other, provided the fares are cost-related. So far, all bilateral agreements have worked on the "double approval" principle, whereby no fare can be marketed unless the governments and airlines of both countries agree. This has made it easy for governments to protect their state-owned airlines from real competition.

Alan Deller, marketing director of British Caledonian, an airline that has been vigorously campaigning for lower fares and a simpler fare structure, expects the dominoes to fall very fast. "In two or three years, we will have country-of-origin regimes, with more liberal fares, in virtually every European country," he said.

The German-British agreement is for an experimental period of two years. It enables airlines to operate as many flights as they like from any airport in Britain to any point in West Germany, and vice versa. On routes with light traffic, they will be allowed to combine services to a second point in the same country or in another European country. Airlines are now free to introduce special round-trip fares (with a minimum stay of one night) up to 70 percent cheaper than the regular fully flexible economy- and business-class fares, which will not be affected.

The agreement between Britain and the Netherlands gave rise to two types of super-fare, first quoted at £49 (or about \$54) compared with an £89 restricted PEX fare, between London and Amsterdam. But these are hedged with restrictions. One by British Airways and KLM is a type of standby fare that can only be booked the day before departure. British Caledonian offers a guaranteed seat in advance and no minimum stay, but only on one off-peak flight a day in each direction. This became so popular that there was a six-week waiting list. British Airways claims that 75 percent of people using the cheapest fare would not otherwise have traveled.

The super-competitive (£25 one way) Virgin Atlantic service between London and Washington in southern Holland (essentially a feeder for its trans-Atlantic flights) taps a segment area for central Europe of seven million people compared with two million for the airport of Schiphol in Amsterdam. This could start siphoning off traffic from neighboring countries unless those countries start thinking along more liberal lines.

"The Dutch is more liberal than the West German agreement in one important respect. It allows cross-border selling rights to both countries for long-haul services. This means KLM tickets can be bought, in say Manchester, for flights to the Far East or South Africa that do not pass through London. This so-called 'sixth freedom' concept is a powerful catalyst for free-market competition between airlines in Europe. The prospect of selling long-haul fares over another airline's home base is highly attractive for countries with efficient airlines, like the Netherlands and Britain. This may well have influenced Lufthansa, which has traditionally taken a hard line on the liberalization of fares, in the recent agreement with Britain.

Meanwhile, at the European Community, a deregulation formula known as Memorandum 2, an initiative of the EC Commission

last February, is slowly working its way through the high-level working groups. In its present form it contains a proposal for fare zones that would set minimum and maximum fares on routes that would leave the airlines to fight it out within those terms.

It comes out weakly against revenue- and capacity-sharing cartels, and allows for freer entry only for smaller aircraft services. (Most European governments restrict entry to the flag airlines of the two countries concerned, and frequently to only one designated carrier.) A source close to Britain's Civil Aviation Authority says that Memorandum 2 will be stuck for at least two years, and will probably be watered down further.

European airlines tend to rationalize the dramatically lower air fares within the United States by citing higher operating costs in Europe. (According to an IATA report released last September, these costs are 67 percent higher.) It is true that airlines must

Pacts may herald
a more liberal
fare structure

reckon with more costly fuel and higher navigation and landing fees. But lower staff productivity and high salary levels are a major factor. For example, on the Atlantic, British Airways' labor costs have been estimated at 27 percent of turnover, compared with about 13 percent for major U.S. carriers. (People Express' labor costs are a daunting 5 percent.)

Deregulation U.S. style is unlikely to happen in Europe because, being made up of sovereign states, it is not a homogeneous political entity. Another reason is the huge differences in airline costs between European carriers. This partly reflects the tradition of subsidies to state airlines. But efficient carriers, like Lufthansa and Swissair, have salary levels three to four times higher than the British.

Application of country-of-origin rules would allow carriers to gear fares to operating costs. These should be forced down to competitive levels under free-market forces, especially with the added stimulus of "sixth freedom" long-haul market opportunities.

British Airways doesn't go along with this. It is skeptical that country-of-origin rules would encourage reciprocity of prices through free-market forces, and could freeze carriers from making foreign market initiatives. What they propose instead is a "double disapproval." This would mean that an airline could set its own prices without prior approval. Only if both governments were subsequently to disapprove it could it be waived.

Says Rod Muddle, general manager pricing at British Airways, "Once you've established freedom of an entry on a route, the justification for regulation tends to disappear. After deregulation in the United States, the Civil Aviation Board got out of the pricing act altogether. They didn't approve or disapprove prices."

So far, the cheaper fares have been aimed at the leisure traveler. Many of them are no more than gimmicks because they are limited to as few as 30 seats on any flight. And there are no cheaper fares in sight for the business traveler, who invariably needs a ticket he can change at the last minute. One answer is a cheaper economy fare on off-peak flights and one-way APEX fares. British Caledonian is one airline that is thinking along these lines.

Insiders say that Switzerland and Scandinavia may be the next markets to agree to country-of-origin rules. Britain will start a two-year experiment next April to deregulate its domestic routes, with the exception of the two London airports.

We've a long way to go yet, but a start has been made.

Of Men and Mountains, in the Andes

by William D. Montalbano

PUENTE DEL INCA, Argentina — Back home in Monterrey, Mexico, Gonzalo Alvarez, who is fat and 50, is a no-nonsense chemical engineer. Here in the high Andes, astride a sturdy pony, Alvarez is more poet than chemist.

"A mountain respects a man in the same measure that the man respects the mountain," Alvarez said. "Mountains are sometimes conquered, but never defeated. Every one has his own particular personality. This mountain, she is the most mountain of them all."

Before Alvarez lay the snow-mantled slopes of Mt. Aconcagua, queen of the Andes. These are boom times for Aconcagua.

At 22,834 feet (6,938 meters), Aconcagua is not only the Western Hemisphere's tallest peak but, in these bright days of summer in the Southern Hemisphere, it is an irresistible magnet for the international fraternity of climbers. A record number of them on Aconcagua this season have brought with them elaborate gear and a contagious international esprit de corps — and have left behind tons of litter.

WHILE the climber seeks to conquer the mountain, the Argentines who live with Aconcagua are belatedly discovering the need to preserve it from its popularity.

Like the continent-cleaving range that it dominates, Aconcagua is beautiful and capricious. It is cruel or kind — or both — to those who come to prod its shanks and taste its majesty.

It is easy to climb — but also can be hard to climb, depending on the route and the winds and snows.

And Aconcagua hides secrets: Not long ago, Argentine climbers reported finding a frozen, partly mummified body in what appeared to be an Inca shrine near the summit.

"The mountain," Felix Fellingner, president of an Argentine climbing club, said recently, "is full of bodies — Incas, missing climbers, old-time gold hunters, modern-day herders. They are all up there."

Counting an Austrian and an Argentine who died last year, Aconcagua has claimed 42 climbers since 1926, when an Austrian, Juan Stepanek, died on its northern slope. Most, like Stepanek and Newell Bent, who in 1936 became Aconcagua's first American victim, succumbed to oxygen starvation and exposure.

Stepanek's body was not recovered for 20 years. Now, he and Bent and about two dozen other victims of Aconcagua rest at a climbers' cemetery here.

After all its shattering centuries — it was not scaled until 1907 — Aconcagua is paying the price of discovery. It is getting dirty. Without meaning to, climbers from four continents are defiling their temple.

By summer's end in March, about 600 climbers will have accepted the mountain's challenge this season. The 1983-84 season saw what was then a record 92 expeditions and 350 climbers, according to Diego Dominguez, who issues the climbing permits. About 96 percent of the climbers are foreign-



On the lower slopes of Mt. Aconcagua, Argentina.

ers, principally Americans, Japanese, Italians, Germans, French and British.

Dominguez estimates that perhaps 60 percent of this year's climbers will make the summit, particularly those who choose the northern route, which involves gritty, lung-searing, high-altitude climbing. At the peak, if conditions are right, they may see the Pacific shimmering off to the west — or they may see nothing at all for their pains.

Ulises Vitale, 48, an Argentine who has been climbing mountains since he was in his teens, from the Andes to the Himalayas, reached the peak of Aconcagua in January in his fourth successful assault.

"There was a terrible snowstorm," he said. "Lightning broke all around. I could taste the ozone and feel the electricity in my alpenstock. We could see nothing."

En route to the summit, Vitale recalled with distaste, he saw far too much at Plaza de Mulos, a base camp at 13,000 feet. About 25 miles (40 kilometers) by horseback from this precarious Andean village, the camp is the gateway to Aconcagua.

"Most expeditions acclimate at Plaza de Mulos," Vitale said. "Between those going up and those going down, I guess about 100 people sleep there in tents every night. Their garbage and that which has been accumulating over the years just lies there. There must be tons of it. I came away embarrassed."

In the city of Mendoza in the Andean foothills southeast of the mountain, provincial authorities with responsibility for Aconcagua share the concern of Vitale and other local climbers who have known the mountain in its more pristine state.

"We are doing what we can but, as usual, there is no money," said the province's economics minister, Luis Horacio Bobillo,

whose portfolio includes environmental affairs.

Recent legislation establishes a schedule of fees for support services to climbers on Aconcagua, the keystone of the new provincial park system. "We hope," Bobillo said, "to build a ranger station at Puente del Inca, to staff it, and to find a way to burn the refuse or carry it down on mules. We're looking for the money."

Here at Puente del Inca, one veteran Argentine climber, Fernando Grajales, 60, rents pack mules and horses to climbers at the equivalent of \$18 a day. He also supervises horseback trips around Aconcagua's base for out-of-shape, weary climbers like the Mexican engineer Alvarez.

"There's a mountain of garbage up there," Grajales complained. "It is disgusting. People who come from all over the world to climb here are not poor. Why can't we charge them a fee to help us maintain the mountain?"

ALTTITUDE sickness, called *puna* here and *soroche* to the north of here, is a climber's worst enemy on Aconcagua. It leaves the climber disoriented and lethargic. It is often a prelude to frostbite, physical collapse and death.

A mild dose of *puna* can be helpful, though, in encounters with Aconcagua's resident spirit. Surprisingly, he is not an Inca, but an Ichabod Crane-like Englishman known as El Futre, which in Chilean slang means an elegant dresser.

It seems that when the British were building the trans-Andean railroad from Mendoza to Santiago, Chile, in the early days of the century, their paymaster was a tall, thin

Englishman who wore a black hat, black suit, black shoes and a black tie on a gleaming white shirt, no matter what the altitude or the weather.

The Chilean workers who built the railroad were always glad to see El Futre, because he paid cash on the barrelhead. One night, bandits murdered El Futre in his bedroll. And ever since, it is said, on nights when the moon is just so, El Futre, his suit neatly pressed, his eyes burning like coals, has accosted mountain travelers with a mixture of broken Spanish and impeccable English to demand return of the stolen payroll.

More verifiable, but already on their way to legend, are Aconcagua's canine climbers. Fifty, breed unrecorded, accompanied three Germans and the French mistress of one of them to the summit in 1944. All four humans died on the way down and are buried here. The mountain still holds Fifty's frozen body.

Stefried von Columbia and Prince, German Shepherds, won great respect as summit-makers in the 1960s. Their spiritual heir is a dog of monumental undistinction adopted by some Basque climbers a couple of seasons ago and named "Belche." Blacky, Belche went to the summit with the Basques and made friends with the mountain. She has been back four times since as mascot to other expeditions.

Now Belche watches the Aconcagua moon from her post at the entrance of the only hotel in Puente del Inca. She is not climbing this season, preferring instead to nurse a litter of puppies.

In the rush to Puente del Inca to stalk the Andean queen, Belche alone seems content to be earthbound this summer.

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A Carver of Names in a Beijing Backwater

by Christopher S. Wren

BEIJING — Many Westerners have never heard of a chop. Many Chinese couldn't think of doing without one. The *zhuang*, as the chop is also known, is one of the most distinctive innovations to come out of China, the country that was the first to invent paper and movable type.

Put prosaically, a chop is a square seal with which the Chinese emperors, and later commoners too, signed their documents and letters. Pressed first into ink, which was often bright red, the chop leaves an identifying imprint, originally in wax or clay but now on paper. This definition does not convey the traditions that have grown around the chop since it first appeared in the Shang Dynasty over 3,000 years ago. Over the centuries, chops were embellished with characters and elegantly mounted on handles carved from jade or some other stone.

Shi Huangdi, the emperor who unified China in the Qin Dynasty 2,200 years ago, introduced jade chops to symbolize his authority. Stone chops, which are easier to carve, were made popular early in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) by the 14th-century artist Wang Mian. It is not unusual on classical Chinese paintings to see the stamped seal of not only the artist but also its owners.

Today, chops remain popular in Asia with the Chinese and Japanese. For tourists, they become a personal and surprisingly inexpensive gift to take home. Unlike other souvenirs sold in China, chops have not been duplicated successfully by machines, be-

cause of the clarity of outline required in a very confined space.

The secret of a good chop lies with the master who carves it. In Beijing, the best artisans are generally acknowledged to work at Cuwenge, an old calligraphy shop on Luliuchang, a street in the southern part of the city that is being restored to its Ming and Qing Dynasty heyday. It was to Cuwenge that I went one chilly day to have a chop carved for an artist friend in New York named Mahoney, who wanted to identify her calligraphy with something more unique than a signature.

Luliuchang, whose commercial origins date back to the 15th century, is a neighborhood of old-fashioned shops faced in gray brick, with curved tile roofs, overhanging second floors and signs etched with gold paint. Cuwenge has split into two branches for the time being because of the street's renovation, but the better one is at 60 East Luliuchang.

The Chinese flatter Westerners by choosing for them Chinese names that convey some compliment while mimicking the original sound. My own chop bears the name Ren Keshi, which translates roughly as "a scholar of scrupulous responsibility."

So what to make of Mahoney? I put the question to the saleswomen in the small shop, who consulted a thick book used to approximate the sound of foreign names. We settled upon Ma Huoni. Ma is a surname common among Chinese Moslems and Huoni, while it didn't actually mean anything, was formed from distinctly feminine names.

Having solved the transliteration, we turned to the chop itself. Because the artist

would sign her work with it, I wanted a chop that was slightly larger than normal for personal correspondence. One distinctive white stone carved with a benign coiled dragon caught my fancy. And it only cost 10 yuan — less than \$4.

The task was not over, for we had to agree upon the style of calligraphy to be carved into the seal. The blocky script most often used on official chops is called *zhuan*. But there is also *li*, an ancient style popular in the Han Dynasty 2,200 years ago, as well as *zhen*, used in current Chinese calligraphy and the more informal, cursive *xing* and *cao*, or grass-writing.

We settled upon *zhuan*, with four characters running top to bottom from right to left.



An artist's chop: Chinese approximation of the surname Mahoney.

To Ma Huoni we added the traditional word *yin*, which means printing. The carving cost a little more than \$1 a character.

One of the women went upstairs to fetch Zhang Yingtang, a bespectacled, scholarly-looking artist who carved his chops under the working name of Yan Bo. Zhang, who looked younger than his 50 years, said that he began as an apprentice carver when he was 18, and had been carving on his own now for 30 years.

"Among ordinary people, the chop is made a symbol of trust," Zhang explained. "It is commonly used by ordinary people because of the tradition."

Zhang said that although stone was the best to work with for artistic effect, he had also carved on ivory, cowhorn and coral. He was skilled enough to produce five or six chops a day, sitting at a small table with a knife that he had to sharpen several times.

The work began with the conception, Zhang explained. "You have to start from an artistic point of view, what characters they have and how to lay them out."

The shop employs a half-dozen carvers, who spend an average of three years mastering the skill. The shop wanted more young Chinese to learn the carver's art, Zhang said, but it was difficult to persuade them to sit down and invest the time.

Though Cuwenge is best known for its chops, the shop also offers small porcelain ink pots, brushes and calligraphy, which is usually drawn from classical Chinese poetry.

Less than three days later, my chop was ready. The cost: less than \$9 for a handmade gift with the ultimate personal touch.

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Roasting Oysters
Into the Space Age

by Angus Phillips

WASHINGTON — "Twas a brave man who first ate an oyster," the old saying goes. So what about the first brave soul to stick one in a microwave?

It's like tossing a shotgun shell in the woodstove: Nothing good could come of it, so why tempt fate?

"Well, I heard it works," said Kenny, of Ellicott City, Maryland. So while his guests dined in a corner, he stuck a live, mud-sealed bivalve in the atomic cooker, gunned the starter and sent the rays flying.

"Poik!" said the oyster, loud and clear, as its shell split almost instantly.

"Kenny, beaming, removed the oyster and popped it fully open with his thumbs, revealing a plump gray morsel that had been roasted to perfection in about five seconds.

It was another adaptive triumph for the oyster of Chesapeake Bay, the largest producer of wild oysters in the United States.

In Maryland, the first thing archaeologists look for to identify prehistoric communities is not pottery or bones but piles of discarded oyster shells, which mark the places where Indians enjoyed the first oyster roasts.

The oyster has progressed from Indian staple to hardship food for colonial settlers to its current status as a luxury item. But why if a special-occasion food today is a mystery, since besides being delicious the oyster is probably the easiest food on Earth to prepare, once it's out of the shell. Oyster lore remains fraught with misinformation:

Oysters vs. other shellfish: There have been accusations that such mollusks as clams and scallops are juicier than oysters. These were definitively refuted by the poet Ogden Nash, who declared: "Nothing's moister than an oyster."

To chew or not to chew: A raw oyster is

chewed. Swallowing one whole is like chugging a lugging French champagne.

How long do they last? Fresh oysters in the shell last several weeks if kept in a damp, cool place and covered with a wet towel or wet newspapers. But don't wash the mud off until you're ready to eat them. That's what they live on.

How to cook oysters: The best way to cook shucked oysters is to fry them. But only large oysters, called selects or counts in the United States, should be fried. Dip them in a milk-and-egg solution, coat with cornmeal and flour or a commercial pancake mix and fry in butter or oil until brown. They are sweet as cashews.

Smaller ones (standards) should be stewed. Sauté a tablespoon of chopped onion in about ¼ pound (100 grams) of melted butter, add two cups of milk and 1 or 1½ pints (about half a liter) of oysters with juice and heat until the edges of the oysters curl, which means they're done. Add salt, pepper and parsley.

Roasted oysters: a delicacy long overlooked by Marylanders. Put a bunch of oysters in the shell on a cookie sheet and stick them in a medium oven until they go "Poik!" Serve hot.

Other openings: There are two ways to open raw oysters — with an oyster knife or by carrying them aloft in an ultralight aircraft and dropping them on a rock.

Using a knife, you can tackle the oyster from its paper-thin outer edge, digging until you force entry, or from the hinge end, prying until it pops open. Never, never use a folding knife.

The traditional tactic is to try the thin edge first and go to the binged end as a last resort, because you can break your knife there.

"Daddy always said try the front door first," said a veteran professional shucker, "and if it's painted shut, go around back."

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by Gregory Jensen

LONDON — Any traveler setting out this year to see famous landmarks and monuments may wind up thinking the whole world is covered in scaffolding.

Planning to photograph London's Big Ben? Forget it. The Parthenon of Athens? Can't see it for steel tubes.

From the Statue of Liberty to the Sistine Chapel, from the Kremlin to the U.S. Capitol and the Great Wall of China, a remarkable cluster of monuments are under repair all at once.

The courtyard of the Louvre in Paris is fenced in by a wall of graffiti-covered wood. In Rome, the Forum is a forest of scaffolding. In London, Big Ben is cloaked to its very tip, with only the clock faces showing, and will stay that way for another year.

The Parthenon, in Athens, is entirely enclosed with scaffolding, and will be until at least 1991. Another steel shroud wraps the Erechtheion, and the 2,400-year-old marble maidens on its famous porch have been moved indoors and replaced by replicas to preserve them from pollution.

In New York, the Statue of Liberty is encased in more than 300 tons of scaffolding

as part of a yearlong renovation. Inside a screen of thin metal slats, workmen are replacing 1,600 rusted braces holding Miss Liberty's paper-thin copper skin in place.

The Louvre is expanding into new underground galleries and a wing now occupied by the Ministry of Finance, a two-year project that will include the building of I.M. Pei's controversial glass pyramid. The museum will stay open throughout.

Some landmarks spend tracts of time under wraps: the great Church of Our Lady in Prague, for example, which has been covered by scaffolding for 14 years and will stay that way until at least 1990.

In the Vatican, the upper walls of the Sistine Chapel were hidden for four years to clean and restore Michelangelo's frescoes. For the next four years, a view-blocking cradle will cover half of Michelangelo's "Creation" ceiling. Four years will be then spent on "The Last Judgment" behind the high altar.

Among the monuments currently being restored are the heart of ancient Rome: Trajan's Column and the column of Marcus Aurelius, the Arch of Constantine and the Arch of Septimius Severus, as well as assorted temples and columns in the Forum.

Here is a checklist of other famous sites under repair:

Italy: In addition to the scaffolding in Rome, an ugly barrier screens the central portico of St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice. Its mosaic interior can be seen, but the view of its facade from the glorious piazza will be flawed until at least next year.

England: The statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus, has disappeared, and a circle of wood walls surrounds the empty space. It is being restored while Piccadilly Circus is rebuilt to form a pedestrian peninsula and a new traffic pattern is mapped out.

The great Gothic church of York Minster in York, England, is still crippled by the fire that destroyed its south transept last summer. Estate owners have donated mature oak trees to replace roof beams, but repairing the cathedral's mutilated wing and its 16th-century rose window could take five years.

United States: The west central front of the U.S. Capitol building in Washington is concealed by scaffolding until 1988. The \$49-million project is to restore the only external wall remaining from the original 1793 building.

China: A 450-yard (410-meter) section of the Great Wall of China in the tourist area near Beijing is closed for repairs.

Soviet Union: Moscow's State Armory in the Kremlin, including its collection of Fabergé eggs, state jewels, Peter the Great's jewel-studded throne, arms and armor, is closed for repairs until 1986.

The huge five-domed Smolensky cathedral at the Novodevichy convent in Moscow, dating from 1525, is also closed.

Austria: Vienna's Royal Treasury in the Hofburg Palace is closed for renovation and expansion. Its renowned crowns, jewels and relics of the Holy Roman Empire have been crammed into the Art History museum until 1986.

There is, however, some good news. The Ca' d'Oro, one of the most beautiful palaces in Venice, is open again after years of renovation. Repairs to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem are finished. The stained glass of Sainte Chapelle in Paris can be seen again after a 10-year restoration.

And following 15 years of work, so can Sweden's parliament building in Stockholm.

A bonus for tourists in London: Scaffolding now surrounding the Albert Memorial, that quintessence of high Victorianism in Kensington Gardens, is temporary. It will come down for the summer tourist season, then go up again next year for perhaps two years.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Statue of Liberty Project
Offers Possible Spin-Offs

By STUART DIAMOND
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Electric power was new and computers nonexistent when the Statue of Liberty was dedicated in 1886. A century later the statue is being accomplished with electricity, computers and other innovations developed while the copper lady weathered the storms of time. And the restoration is leading to new research.

"There will be fallout through all of industry from this project," said Lawrence Bellante, a partner of GSGSB, a New York architect-engineering firm aiding in the restoration. "The varied corrosion in the statue's copper skin is being studied by scientists from Bell Laboratories, Texas Instruments Inc. and Du Pont. Interior paint has been stripped with liquid nitrogen—a novel process that statue contractors say could be used to inexpensively restore delicate parts of old buildings."

Bell Labs is donating an aged copper roof in return for a chance to study corrosion.

The Statue of Liberty's stress points have been pinpointed by computer-aided design. Special paint developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is being used to coat the skeleton. It is considered a unique project by the National Park Service, the Interior Department agency that manages what is probably the largest copper statue ever restored. Much of the work is being done in a confined space. The 15 major contractors have developed a blend of old and new technology to make repairs while keeping the lady's green hue.

"It is very difficult and very challenging, because we have no direct experience with many of the things that need to be done," said Philip Kleiner, vice president of Lehren/McGovern Inc. of New York, the construction manager.

Over the years, water collected in the folds of the statue's robe, the curls of the hair and other areas, sometimes corroding all the way through. About 2 percent of the skin must be replaced, said Thomas E. Graedel, a chemist for Bell Laboratories. But, using new copper, it would take years for the green patina to form. Artificially creating a patina with acid solutions might form structural weak points, Mr. Graedel added.

SO Bell Labs is donating a large green copper roof from its laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, in return for the chance to study, with electron microscopes, parts of the skin that have corroded naturally at different rates under various weather conditions.

The seven-foot-high copper flame has been illuminated since 1916 through 600 glassed-in openings cut out of the copper. There was leakage and corrosion, so a new flame is being fashioned without glass windows. It will be plated with nickel and then with gold, which will reflect outside spotlights.

One major challenge, statue restorers said, was removing coal tar and seven layers of paint from inside the skin, for esthetic reasons and to check the copper's condition. Chemical stripping posed health hazards in the confined space, and sand blasting could have removed copper. Park Service experts suggested freezing the paint with liquid nitrogen.

"It peeled right off," Mr. Bellante said. The coal tar was removed by gentle blasting, using baking soda instead of sand, he added. Mr. Kleiner said the nitrogen system was being considered to remove paint from windows of old buildings.

The nitrogen did not work on the iron skeletal system, however. Ben Strauss Inc., a painting contractor, adapted an existing system to enable the paint to be blasted off and the particles immediately vacuumed up. The iron is being repainted with water-based inorganic zinc paint, developed by NASA, that is far less toxic than solvent-based paints.

The new flame, however, is being hammered by hand, just as it was a century ago. The work is being done by Les Metaliers Champenois de Reims, France.

Chrysler Profit Triples

Big Three's Net Near \$10 Billion

The Associated Press

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. announced its second consecutive year of record earnings Thursday, a \$2.38-billion profit that was more than triple the 1983 result of \$700.9 million—its first fourfold gain on 1982.

The Chrysler report put the Big Three automakers' total 1984 net at almost \$10 billion, compared with \$6.15 billion in 1983.

General Motors Corp. said last week it earned \$4.5 billion in 1984, an industry record, and Ford Motor Co. reported Wednesday a profit of more than \$2.9 billion.

"These profits will just add fuel to the fire for removing Japan's voluntary restraints" on car shipments to the United States, said John Hammond, who researches the auto industry for Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Massachusetts.

Ford, Chrysler and the United Auto Workers union want the Reagan administration to pressure Japan to extend the quota agreement when it expires March 31. GM, however, has said that it would import more than 200,000 Japanese cars if the quotas were lifted.

Ford said Wednesday that it needed continued protection to proceed with ambitious retooling plans.

[Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said Chrysler would begin moving production overseas if the Japanese quota agreement were not extended. Reuters reported Thursday from Detroit.]

For the year, Chrysler earned \$18.88 a share, compared with \$5.79 a share, or \$701 million, in 1983. Sales in 1984 for Chrysler were put at \$19.6 billion compared with \$13.3 billion a year earlier.

Chrysler's earnings for the fourth quarter came to \$609.7 million, or \$4.91 a share, compared with 91 cents a share, or \$118.3 million a year ago. Sales were \$5.3 billion, against \$3.8 billion in the 1983 fourth quarter.

B-1 or Stealth: Decision This Year
To Favor Either Rockwell, Northrop

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The fate of one of the Air Force's most cherished weapons, the manned strategic bomber, has reached a pivotal point: Congress must decide this year whether to extend production of the B-1 bomber or forge ahead with a radically new design, the Stealth bomber.

The choice involves some of the nation's most tightly guarded military secrets, namely how to build aircraft that can evade Soviet radar. Pitted against this technology's promise is perhaps the most tenuous political network in Pentagon history, one that enabled the B-1 program to survive a decade of controversy, including cancellation by President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

The choice will affect, moreover, the long-term future of two of the largest American military contractors—Rockwell International Corp. and Northrop Corp.—which together have billions of dollars at stake in strategic bomber programs at their southern California plants.

In the Pentagon's budget for the fiscal year 1986, President Ronald Reagan has requested financing of the final 48 B-1 bombers in a planned fleet of 100. The first production-model B-1, valued at more than \$200 million, rolled off the Rockwell



The B-1 bomber, above, for which the prime contractor is Rockwell International Corp. Rendering, right, of Northrop's Stealth bomber.

assembly line at Palmdale, California, last September. But the administration has told Senator Pete Wilson, California Republican, that no money will be sought to build more than 100 of the B-1s. "I don't see any evidence for going beyond 100," Mr. Wilson said in a recent interview.

France's GDP
Rose 2% in '84,
0.7% in Quarter

The Associated Press

PARIS — France's gross domestic product expanded at an inflation-adjusted rate of 2 percent in 1984, compared with a 0.6-percent rise for 1983, the national statistics institute said Thursday.

It said the GDP rose 0.7 percent in the fourth quarter, compared with a 1.1-percent rise in the third quarter.

The institute, known as INSEE, said the third-quarter figure was revised upward from a previously estimated increase of 0.8 percent. French GDP rose 0.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983. Gross domestic product is the total value of a nation's goods and services excluding income from foreign investments.

The state-run institute's January projections forecast increases of 0.3 percent in GDP in the first and second quarters of this year—not enough to stem rising unemployment. INSEE predicted that the number of job seekers would rise to a postwar record of 2.5 million by mid-year.

Unemployment is a major issue in France. The high rate of joblessness is one reason many observers expect the Socialists to lose control

of the National Assembly in the 1986 legislative elections if the economic picture does not improve markedly in the meantime. Economics Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said earlier Thursday that France's 1985 economic growth would not be far behind that of West Germany, which initially anticipated a 2.5-percent rate but is now expected to achieve a growth rate of closer to 3 percent.

Some economists fear the French government may be tempted for political reasons to stimulate the economy before the 1986 elections. Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has pledged not to do that, but the government has announced measures to aid the ailing construction industry.

Nonindustrial Activity Cited
INSEE attributed the fourth-quarter GDP rise to strong activity in nonindustrial sectors but said imports rose 3.6 percent from the third quarter, bringing their share of GDP to 29.2 percent from 28.6 percent, Reuters reported from Paris. Domestic demand rose 3.1 billion francs (\$308 million) at 1970 prices, with increases in all its components except home purchases.

A Retired Teller Ties Organized Crime to Bank of Boston

For Years, He Says, the Bank Deposited Unreported Bags of Cash From the Angiolo Family

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The Bank of Boston for years accepted paper bags filled with cash from a family identified by federal authorities here as leaders of organized crime without reporting the transactions, according to the former head teller of one of the bank's branches.

The transactions went unreported because the bank had placed two businesses owned by the family, the Angiolo family, on a special list of customers whose large cash deposits were exempt from federal-reporting practices, according to the

retired employee, Howard K. Matheson.

Normally, banks are required by law to report all cash transactions over \$10,000 to the Internal Revenue Service, but certain retail businesses, such as supermarkets and restaurants, that generate large amounts of cash, may be exempted.

A spokesman for the Bank of Boston said he would not confirm whether the Angiolo family were customers of the bank or, if they were, whether the bank exempted their cash transactions.

The Angiolo concerns, the Huntington Realty Co. and Federal In-

vestment Inc., were real-estate companies, according to court papers and the U.S. Attorney's office here.

John M. Walker Jr., assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement and operations, said he could not comment specifically on the Bank of Boston's relations with the Angiolo family because both were now the subject of a federal grand jury investigation into money laundering in Boston. But, he added, "banks simply cannot turn a blind eye to this kind of activity."

Wayne Taylor, the spokesman for the Bank of Boston, said he

would not comment on whether the Angiolo family had been customers of the bank or had been placed on the exempt list. "We do not talk about who may or may not be our customers," he added.

He did say, however, that any decision to put a customer on the exempt list would be made by the executive responsible for running all of the bank's branches, rather than by the manager of an individual branch. Mr. Taylor declined to give any names.

Last week, the bank pleaded guilty to "knowingly and willfully" failing to report \$1.22 billion in

cash transfers with Swiss banks and was fined \$500,000, the largest ever for such an infraction. The bank's chairman, William L. Brown, Jr., contended that the failure to report was merely a "systems failure" caused by a misreading of federal regulations and was not connected to any illegal activity.

Five members of the Angiolo family are scheduled to go on trial in federal district court here next month on racketeering charges growing out of accusations of murder, gambling and loan sharking. The leader of the Angiolo group (Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Bundesbank Leaves
Key Rates Unchanged

By Warren Geeler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, apparently little intimidated by the current dollar-exchange rate of about 3.28 Deutsche marks, left its key interest rates unchanged after its council meeting Thursday.

A spokesman said the bank felt it was not necessary to change credit policy now because, "with the Lombard rate now at 6 percent and the discount rate at 4.5 percent, we've achieved our goal of pushing money-market rates between Lombard and discount, currently at 5.7 or 5.8 percent."

The Lombard rate is the rate at which the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, supplies credit overnight to commercial banks that have pledged securities as collateral. The discount rate is the rate at which banks borrow from the medium term from the Bundesbank using treasury bills as collateral.

The spokesman said the Bundesbank has never had "an exchange-rate-oriented monetary policy" and repeated the Bundesbank's statement of two weeks ago that the half-point rise in the Lombard on Feb. 1 was for purely technical reasons related to the domestic money market.

The Bundesbank in the past has expressed concern that a rising dollar is dangerous to West Germany because it can stimulate capital outflows from West Germany and import inflation, because most raw materials are priced in dollars on the world market. However, the central bank was well aware that a further interest-rate hike could break the economic recovery underway here by raising companies' borrowing costs.

Bundesbank officials, as well as analysts at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, are saying that Bonn should consider relaxing its tight fiscal policy if it wants to generate enough growth to reduce the country's high unemployment, which rose to a post-war record of 10.6 percent in January.

The economy is projected to grow an inflation-adjusted 2.5 percent this year, from 2.6 percent in 1984, according to the Economics Ministry.

The economics minister, Martin Bangemann, said in an interview earlier this week that he sees no chance of Bonn taking inflationary measures this year, including moving forward a major tax cut. "We have plans to enact a tax cut of 10 billion DM in 1986, followed by another 10 billion DM cut in 1988—and we're sticking to that schedule," he said.

In a separate development, the Bundesbank on Wednesday took a step toward its goal of increasing

Dollar Off Slightly
In N.Y. Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar paused Thursday after a record-breaking rise and finished slightly lower. But dealers said fundamentals still favored the U.S. currency.

"The market was extremely nervous," a Paris dealer said. "Dealers were waiting for central-bank intervention but so far it still hasn't come... The feeling is still that the dollar will continue to climb."

The British pound rose to \$1.0955 in late New York trading, from \$1.0905 late Wednesday. The late New York rates, the dollar traded at 3.2865 Deutsche marks (down from 3.301 Wednesday), at 10.06 French francs (down from 10.08), and at 2.797 Swiss francs (down from 2.8115).

access to West Germany's capital markets.

At a meeting of the Capital Markets Subcommittee meeting, where representatives from six major West German commercial banks and the Bundesbank set the calendar for new mark-denominated Eurobonds, the Bundesbank proposed that all resident West German banks—including West German subsidiaries of foreign banks—be permitted to lead-manage DM-denominated Eurobonds.

Lead management of these issues has been the preserve of West German banks under terms of a tacit agreement between them and the Bundesbank signed in the late 1960s and revised in 1980. The reason for this exclusive right has been to protect the market from undue volatility, West German bankers say.

Lead management by foreign banks, however, would be conditional on achieving "reciprocity" in other countries for West German banks' lead-management rights, banking sources said.

It is understood the Bundesbank would like to reach an agreement with the six banks on the committee by April, but most banking sources agree that a concrete settlement can be reached by summer at the earliest.

Meanwhile, the banks on the subcommittee called for a suspension of new DM-Eurobond issues until the next meeting of the group on March 6. Banking sources close to the meeting said the participating representatives determined that the DM-Eurobond market was almost saturated and thought it best to wait until more promising conditions surfaced.

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Feb. 14, excluding fees.

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
D-Mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
Swiss franc	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797
French franc	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06
Italian lire	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
British pound	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955
Spanish peseta	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6
Portuguese escudo	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
German mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
U.S. dollar	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667

Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss franc	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lire	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
British pound	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Spanish peseta	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6
Portuguese escudo	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
German mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
U.S. dollar	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667

Interest Rates

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
D-Mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
Swiss franc	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797
French franc	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06
Italian lire	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
British pound	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955
Spanish peseta	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6
Portuguese escudo	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
German mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
U.S. dollar	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
D-Mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
Swiss franc	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797
French franc	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06
Italian lire	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
British pound	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955
Spanish peseta	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6
Portuguese escudo	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
German mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
U.S. dollar	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
D-Mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
Swiss franc	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797	2.797
French franc	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06
Italian lire	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
British pound	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955	1.0955
Spanish peseta	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6	166.6
Portuguese escudo	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4	200.4
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
German mark	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272	3.272
U.S. dollar	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667	0.667

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

mm. Paper, 30-179 days	5.60	5.60	<u>Japan</u>			
month Treasury Bills	5.74	5.74				
month Treasury B/Ns	5.23	5.25	Discount Rate	5	5	
9's 30-59 days	5.00	5.00	Call Money	6 1/4	6 3/16	
9's 60-89 days	5.15	5.15	60-day Interbank	6 7/16	6 7/16	

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Singaporean Seeks Wheelock Marden

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A leading

Singaporean property magnate,

Koo Teck Piat, offered 1.9 billion

Hong Kong dollars (\$243 million)

on Thursday for control of Wheel-

lock Marden Co., one of Hong

Kong's oldest trading and shipping

companies.

Mr. Koo used the Hong Kong

investment company of Falyva

Co. for the bid, according to N.M.

Rothschild & Sons, which is acting

as his adviser.

Mr. Koo is the founder of Ma-

layuan Banking Bhd., and a major

shareholder in the National Bank

of Brunei. He is also chairman of

the Goodwood Hotel in Singapore,

and reported to be one of the richest

men in the republic.

Mr. Koo was in Hong Kong

Thursday, according to business

associates. They believe that he is

interested in Wheelock as a vehicle

to enter the Hong Kong and China

hotel markets.

According to N.M. Rothschild,

Mr. Koo has already acquired

33.5 percent of the voting rights in

Wheelock Marden as part of his

bid for at least 51 percent.

He has bought 21,035,157 "A"

ordinary shares (6.7 percent of the

"A" ordinary share capital), and

53,548,730 "B" ordinary shares

(22.7 percent of the "B" ordinary

share capital) from the family in-

terests of the chairman of Wheel-

lock Marden, John L. Marden.

Falyva is offering remaining

shareholders 6 dollars for every

"A" ordinary share and 60 cents

for every "B" ordinary share. The

offer of 6 dollars represents a 22

percent premium over Wheelock's

per-share net asset value of 4.90

dollars. Trading in Wheelock Mar-

den "A" shares was suspended in

Hong Kong Thursday afternoon at

5.80 dollars, up from 5.05 dollars

Wednesday.

A director of Sino Land Co.,

Robert Ng, said, "I see it as a very

timely move for Mr. Koo. To offer

a premium price for Wheelock

shows that Hong Kong shares are

generally undervalued." Mr. Ng's

family has large property interests

in Singapore as well as close busi-

ness ties with John L. Marden.

Brokers in Hong Kong said

Thursday that the offer was attrac-

tive, particularly in the light of

Wheelock's recent troubled history.

Tracing its roots back to two

trading companies, Lane Crawford

Holdings Ltd., founded in Hong

Kong in 1850, and Wheelock &

Co., founded in Shanghai in 1857,

Wheelock Marden gradually ex-

panded from shipping and trading

to property development, financ-

ing, insurance and broking.

Wheelock assets currently in-

clude an 18-percent holding in the

Cross Harbor Tunnel, 31 percent

in a department store company,

Lane Crawford, and 35 percent of

the realty company, Harjassan

Holdings Ltd. However, the profits

from these activities were over-

shadowed by the substantial ship-

ping losses sustained by the group.

As rival groups in the British

colony were streamlining opera-

tions to recover from the collapse

of Hong Kong's property market in

1981, Wheelock Marden was ex-

posed to slumps in both the local

property market and the interna-

tional shipping market.

Wheelock's after-tax net profits

fell 48 percent from a year earlier,

to 52.5 million dollars, in 1984's

first half. This reflected losses by

50-percent-owned Wheelock Mar-

den International and 33 percent-

owned Beaufort Holdings.

Before Thursday's announce-

ment, brokers were estimating that

full 1984 results were 90 million

dollars, down 48 percent from

1983's 169 million. They also esti-

mated an increase in extraordinary

losses from 1983's 57 million, to

150 million.

Toyota Net

Rose 25.7%

In First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Overseas

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Co.

said Thursday its earnings in the

first half of its current fiscal year

rose 25.7 percent on the strength of

a 17.6-percent increase in export

revenues.

The company, Japan's largest

automaker, reported profit of

126.13 billion yen (\$985.5 million)

for the six months ended Dec. 31,

1984, compared with profit of

100.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Revenue rose 9.8 percent to 2.89

trillion yen in the first half, from

2.629 trillion yen a year earlier,

Toyota said.

Toyota said its domestic sales

rose 3.3 percent in the first half

from a year earlier, to 1.5 trillion

yen. It said exports climbed 17.6

percent to 1.4 trillion yen.

The automaker said it sold about

1.7 million cars, trucks and buses

in the first half, up 1.7 percent from

a year earlier. Exports rose 11 per-

cent to 915,949 units, while domes-

tic sales fell 4 percent, to 771,911

units.

Toyota said in a statement that it

expects to sell about 3.47 million

vehicles in the year ending June 30

against 3.37 million in the 1983-84

fiscal year. Export sales are ex-

pected to rise to 1.84 million vehicles

from 1.71 million, it said.

"Although a gradual expansion

of the world economy is expected,

the overall environment surround-

ing the automotive industry is not

completely favorable," the company

said. (AP, Reuters).

Japan's Vehicle Exports Up

Japan's vehicle exports are esti-

mated to have risen 4 percent to

502,000 in January from a year ear-

lier, but fell from 515,800 in De-

cember, according to industry

sources. Reuters reported Thurs-

day from Tokyo.

The robot maker and high-tech-

nology group, which is one of the

Imperial's Profit Rose 16% in 1984

LONDON — Imperial Group

PLC reported Thursday that its fi-

scal 1984 profit after taxes was

\$151.5 million (\$165.4 million), up

more than 16 percent from \$130.1

million a year earlier.

The company also reported that

1984 pre-tax profit rose 13 percent

to \$220.6 million on sales of \$4.59

billion, a 5-percent increase from

1983's \$4.37 billion.

The company said its results for

the first three months of fiscal

1985, October through December,

were comparable with the like peri-

od last year.

The company also said Thursday

that its board is considering selling

the company's Howard Johnson Co.

unit and intends to make a

decision on the U.S. subsidiary's

future as soon as possible.

Imperial's chairman, Geoffrey

Kent, said at a news conference

after the results were reported that

the investment bankers Goldman

Sachs & Co. had given confidential

data on Howard Johnson to 20 po-

tential buyers but that no sale ne-

gotiations were in progress.

On another matter, Mr. Kent

said in response to questions that

heavy buying of Imperial shares by

U.S. investors in the past three

weeks had accounted for about 2

percent of Imperial's equity. The

questions were prompted by recent

rumors of a potential bid for

Imperial.

Mr. Kent said the Goldman

Sachs material provided projections

for Howard Johnson over the

next five years and forecast a profit

improvement for this fiscal year.

Earlier, Imperial said some prom-

ising developments in Howard John-

son's hotel and restaurant opera-

tions were being pursued.

In fiscal 1984, operating profit at

Howard Johnson fell 41 percent in

sterling terms, to £11.4 million. Im-

perial attributed the drop largely to

poor restaurant business, saying

the Howard Johnson hotels had in-

creased occupancy following recent

renovations.

In other areas, the company said

a strike at its Tadcaster brewery in

Britain had a bad effect on Novem-

ber profits, but for fiscal 1984 the

Imperial Brewing & Leisure Ltd.

subsidiary increased operating

profit 12 percent to \$80 million,

including \$12.9 million from the

sale of trading outlets.

The Imperial Tobacco Ltd. unit

improved 1984 operating profit 13

percent to \$108.6 million, the per-

cent group said, noting that market

share in Britain had been broadly

maintained since January 1984.

Imperial Foods Ltd. raised its

operating profit 12 percent to £31

million, the company said.

Imperial's shares closed Thurs-

day at 202 pence, down 13 pence

from late Wednesday.

Mr. Kent, commenting on the

stock purchases by U.S. investors,

said that the buying was widely

spread through investment banks

and that the ultimate purchasers

had not been identified. He said

Imperial had established a panel to

develop defensive strategies should

a takeover bid materialize.

Market rumors have suggested

that Hanson Trust PLC, Northern

Foods PLC and other companies,

including U.S. interests, might be

considering an offer, particularly if

Imperial sells Howard Johnson for

a large amount in cash.

Mesa Group Has

Stake in Unocal

Reston, Va. — T.

Boone Pickens's Mesa Partners,

consisting of affiliates of Mesa

Petroleum and Wagner &

Brown, has bought for invest-

ment purposes 13,780,480

shares of Unocal Corp., or 7.9

percent of the company's shares

outstanding, the group reported

Thursday to the Securities and

Exchange Commission.

The firm said the partner-

ship intends to acquire addi-

tional Unocal shares on the

open market or in privately ne-

gotiated transactions. The part-

ners said they had agreed to

spend up to \$1.2 billion, of

which about \$584 million had

already been spent. Mesa Part-

ners said it did not intend to

gain control of Unocal.

Unocal shares closed Thurs-

day on the New York Stock

Exchange at \$48.50, up 50

cents. The company has been

the subject of takeover rumors

recently.

Billions Ride on Bomber Decision

(Continued from Page 11)

scheduled to end at Rockwell in

mid-1985 after a government ac-

cquisition of \$20.5 billion for the

program (measured in 1981

dollars). At that point a new bomb-

er must be in the final stages of

development if it is to meet the Air

Force's objective of readiness for

the early 1990s.

Both the B-1 and the Stealth

have the same combat objective:

to penetrate Soviet air defenses

and drop nuclear bombs. There has

been intense debate for years about

how well the B-1 could perform this

mission, relying as it does on low-

level flight and electronic jamming

to evade enemy radar. It was the

Carter administration's opinion

that the B-1, whose development

started in 1970, was not worth pro-

ducing. Nuclear-tipped cruise mis-

siles launched from outside Soviet

borders were judged to be feasible

enough.

In 1980 the Carter adminis-

tration disclosed that the Pentagon

was nonetheless seeking a suc-

cessor to the B-1. Known officially as

the Advanced Technology Bomber,

or ATB, the Stealth has been one of

the most secretive military re-

search-and-development programs

since the Manhattan Project cre-

ated the first nuclear weapons 40

years ago.

Neither the Air Force nor North-

rop, which was chosen as prime

development contractor in 1981,



SPORTS

Rice Tops Salary List
In Pact With Red SoxBy Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Boston Red Sox voluntarily sent Jim Rice to the top of baseball's salary list Wednesday with a four-year contract extension, but they involuntarily helped Wade Boggs match a salary arbitration record.

Boggs, a third baseman who has earned \$25 or better in each of his three major league seasons, won his arbitration case with the Red Sox, joining a \$1-million salary for 1985. That matches the \$1 million that Fernando Valenzuela, the Los Angeles Dodgers' pitcher, won in arbitration.

The Red Sox had offered Boggs \$750,000. Leon Durham of the Chicago Cubs (\$1.1 million), Tim Lincecum of Montreal (\$1.2 million) and Bill Adair of Toronto (\$1.3 million) would exceed both players if they won their cases.

Almost immediately after learning that they had lost to Boggs, the Red Sox announced contract extensions for Rice, their offensive leader, and Bob Stanley, their bullpen leader.

Stanley's four-year extension, which takes effect in 1986, was cut — four years at a total of \$3 million. The agreement with Rice was not so easy to relate.

The Red Sox, who announced no news, said privately that the four-year extension that takes effect in 1986 was worth a total of \$8.6 million. George Kalafatis, Rice's agent, said the total value was approximately \$10 million. The dif-

ference apparently stemmed from the way the money will be paid out. According to a baseball official familiar with terms of the contract, which calls for an option year in 1990, it would be worth \$9.8 million, using Kalafatis's figuring.

Based on existing contracts, George Foster of the New York Mets is considered the highest-paid player at an annual guaranteed average of \$2.04 million. Whether figured at \$8.6 million (\$2.15 million a year) or at \$10 million (\$2.5 million a year), Rice's new contract would put him ahead of Foster.

Rice, 31, is a .303 career hitter who leads the major leagues in total bases and RBIs over the last nine years. He slumped in 1984 to .280, his major league low.

Figuring the value of Rice's extension is complicated by the inclusion of money that will be deferred without interest.

The agreement includes a signing bonus that was said to be more than \$3.5 million, with just under \$2 million of that deferred. With the remainder added to Rice's 1985 salary under his old contract of \$640,000, the left fielder will be one of the highest-paid players this year.

Lon Gorman, the club's vice president for baseball operations, acknowledged that however the contract was computed, it was a lot of money. However, he added, Rice's contract and Stanley's, the two biggest the club has ever agreed to, should silence the critics in Boston who say the Red Sox never



Jim Rice

want to spend money to keep or acquire top players.

For the past two seasons, the Red Sox have ranked 16th among the 26 teams, with an average salary of \$297,878 last season.

Their salary structure was one of the arguments the Red Sox used in the arbitration case against Boggs. "We didn't have anyone at a million dollars a year," Gorman said.

Tall Story,
Even for
Basketball

The Associated Press

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — All but one of the University of Bridgeport's first 21 basketball games were sold out. People come not so much to root for their teams, but to see what the fans are calling "Basket-Bol."

The "Bol" refers to Manute Bol, 21, a native of southern Sudan's Dinka tribe, who at 7-foot-6 (229 centimeters) is the tallest basketball player in the United States — if not the world.

"When I first came here they looked at me funny," Bol said of his classmates and fans, "but now they don't care."

Bol came to the United States from the Sudan national team. Before that, he lived with his family, part of the traditionally tall Dinka tribe. Bruce Webster, the coach at Bridgeport, said the Dinkas are a nomadic people who raise cattle and travel to wherever they can find water.

Don Feeley, a former coach at Fairleigh Dickinson, noticed Bol while he was touring Sudan. He brought him and another player, Bol's roommate and friend, Deng Nhial, to the United States to play.

"To some degree we're probably using or getting the benefits of Manute," Webster conceded, "but at the same time we're making a very legitimate effort to give him a solid education and to Americanize him and make him independent in this country."

Bol attends a special English course for three hours every day and has not missed a class at the university. But he isn't as good about his weight-training program or his special diet. Bol weighs about 195 pounds (88.5 kilos).

His problem is that he can't seem to eat enough to gain the weight he needs to mix it up with the bigger centers of college basketball.

"I don't like a lot of the food here," Bol said. "The food is the same, but they way they cook it is different."

"He only likes steak, hamburgers, spaghetti and chicken," Webster said. "We tried giving him this special diet with different sorts of vegetables to balance it out, and giving him 5,000 calories a day and he won't eat it. He eats small amounts of food three or four times a day and he probably should be eating five or six times a day."

"He's a great player, but he doesn't have the ability to withstand punishment. He can be knocked out of position by even Division II pivots," Webster said. "If he weighed 40 more pounds, he wouldn't be here — he'd be a pro."

Bruce Webster's life has changed for better and worse since Bol came on the scene. As well as being Bridgeport's coach, he also is Bol's surrogate father, friend and publicist.

"The difficult part is for me in handling his daily schedules so we both can live," Webster said. "Constantly getting him to the dentist, getting him to the foot



Defense, by Manute Bol of Bridgeport.

doctor, getting him to the orthopedic doctor, making sure that he eats well, making sure that he gets his vitamins.

"People ask me how big he is. I say, '7-foot-6, with sneakers 7-7, the length of his leg is 48 inches, his arm is 44 inches, his waist is 32 inches, he's missing 15 teeth, he was born Oct. 16, 1963.'"

"I've got three kids of my own and I couldn't tell you any of those things about them."

Of course, none of Webster's children is able to do the things that Bol does on a basketball court.

"I couldn't believe he blocked my shot from the foul line," is the way Central Connecticut State University guard Tony Little summed up the feelings of many of Bol's opponents this season. In the game against Central last week, Bol scored 28 points, grabbed 15 rebounds and blocked eight shots.

It was a typical performance. With Bol averaging 23 points, 14 rebounds and eight blocked shots per game, Bridgeport is 19-4 this season and is on top of the Division II New England Collegiate Conference at 9-1.

"I like to play every day," said Bol, who began playing basketball just five years ago. "I can play two times a day. I'm not thinking about the pros right

now — I just play and concentrate on what I'm doing in college."

Opposing teams cannot figure out how to guard him or how to shoot over him. Webster said one opposing coach ordered his team not to shoot within 15 feet (4.5 meters) of the basket. He said one of the coaches at New Hampshire College stood in the key and swatted back his players' shots with a broom to prepare them for a game with Bridgeport.

"C.W. Post practiced with what they called a 'Bol stick.' They measured a player who was 6-5 and gave him a stick with a big hand on it to make up the difference to 7-6," Webster said. "Well, Manute blocked 12 shots and I think five New Hampshire shots."

Bol believes, however, that players are able to take advantage of him because of his size. "Sometimes the referees do not call the fouls and I get mad," he said. "But that makes me play better. Like when I play against somebody and he pushes me and they don't call a foul, I don't have to hit him, I play harder."

Because of his height, Bol requires special attention off the court, too. "The school housing department bought an extra-long queen-size bed," Webster said. "It's 84 inches long and he's 90 inches long, so if he sleeps on a diagonal he's all right."

Alpiger Scores Upset
In Men's Downhill Race

The Associated Press

BAD KLEINKIRCHHEIM, Austria — Karl Alpiger, a member of Switzerland's B Team, scored an upset victory Thursday in a men's World Cup downhill ski race.

Alpiger was timed in 1 minute, 56.04 seconds in winning the first race of his career.

Peter Müller, also of Switzerland, a downhill silver medalist in the world Alpine ski championships completed last weekend, followed Alpiger, and Austria's Stefan Niederseer was third. Müller, a two-time World Cup downhill champion, completed his run in 1:56.43, and Niederseer was clocked at 1:57.01.

Despite his B-Team status, Alpiger has been a consistent scorer throughout the season, placing in the top 15 in each of the previous six downhill races, with a fourth and a fifth his best efforts. He was 10th in the season standings for that discipline.

Still, the Swiss team was so deep that Alpiger, 23, was unable to make the four-man squad, which competed in the world championships at Bormio, Italy.

"It's a crazy feeling," Alpiger said of his victory. "I just hope it keeps going like this. I really didn't make any big mistakes — maybe two or three small ones, like every racer makes — but otherwise, I had a very good race. I'm really happy."

Anton Steiner of Austria finished fourth in 1:57.19, and Daniel Mahur was fifth with a time of 1:57.50. He was followed by three more Swiss skiers, Franz Heinzer, Bruno Kernen and Pirmin Zurbriggen, the downhill winner at the world championships.

Italy's Michael Mair and Franz Klammer of Austria rounded out the top 10.

Zurbriggen, the defending World Cup overall champion and second this season, earned eight points for his race to bring his season total to 187 points, 28 less than Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli.

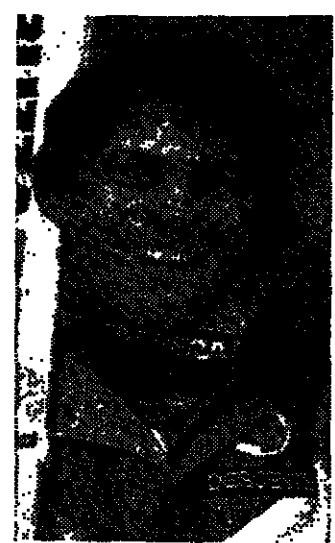
Alpiger and other skiers described the 3,250-meter course as difficult, with bumps and rocks that threw several racers off balance.

Peter Luescher of Switzerland, the 1979 overall champion who in recent years has been dogged by injuries and bad luck, fell near the top of the course and had to be taken by helicopter to a hospital. His condition was not immediately known.

Müller also lost his balance and had to open his stance near the top, but made up for the lost time on the bottom of the course, which had a vertical drop of 840 meters.

Zurbriggen was another victim of the tricky run. He lost a pole and hit the snow with his right hand and was clutching his arm after crossing the finish line. Less than a month ago, Zurbriggen underwent surgery after injuring his left knee.

The race was the last of the season in Europe. The tour now moves to Japan before closing with several events in Canada and the United States.



Karl Alpiger

76ers Edge
Past Knicks

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — With 7-foot-1 centers Marvin Webster and Bill Cartwright lost to the New York Knicks for the season, 6-foot-10 Pat Cummings has been forced to fill in both as a shot-blocking and shot-making center.

Wednesday night's 131-129 loss to the Philadelphia 76ers was another painful reminder that you can't expect miracles.

With the Knicks clinging to a one-point lead in the final minute, the Sixers exploited New York's shortcomings to rally for a victory that tied them with Boston for the Atlantic Division lead.

First, Charles Barkley drove down the left side of the lane to put Philadelphia ahead for good, 128-127. Without Webster, the Knicks lacked an intimidator to stop the Sixers' dynamic rookie.

With Bernard King, who scored 46 points, out of the picture with six fouls, New York went to Cummings. His shot was blocked and Moses Malone fed Barkley on a fast break.

Barkley slammed and was fouled, and his free throw gave the Sixers all the cushion they would need. Barkley finished with 20 points, five in the final 41 seconds.

The Knicks' coach, Hubie Brown, used five defenders against Malone, but nothing worked, as the 76ers center scored 37 points.

King's 46 points tied Bob McAdoo's Spectrum record for a visiting player, but the Knicks lost for the 17th time in their last 18 road games.

Elsewhere in the NBA Wednesday, it was Detroit (124, Dallas 119; New Jersey 112, Cleveland 105; Atlanta 94, Utah 88, and the Los Angeles Clippers 108, Golden State 105).



Pete Rose marks the date in September — no, August — when he thinks he'll pass Cobb.

Rose Has His Eye on Cobb, Then...

United Press International

NEW YORK — Pete Rose, getting ready to start his first full season as manager-player with the Cincinnati Reds, is playing a little with everyone. With himself.

It has to do with Ty Cobb's record, the one he's set to break this year.

Cobb collected 4,191 hits in his career and that record has stood for 37 years. He needs 94 to catch Cobb and 95 to pass

Rose's mind, he already has on Cobb's record.

But he's becoming overconfident, that he knows he can wipe the record. On Wednesday, he predicted the day he will do it, Aug. 26 when the Reds will home for a night game with the St. Louis Cardinals.

He did all this at a news conference. His agents had put up a calendar with the month of March showing on the assumption that Rose would select a day in month for his record-breaker. He crossed out the word "September" and wrote in "August" and circled the 26th.

"I think I can get 125-150 hits this year," said Rose, who got 107 when he batted .286. "I'm hitting well, I'll play. I'm not hitting well, I won't."

People keep asking me whether able to manage and go after Cobb at the same time. Believe me, I can keep my mind on different things. My main will be the team winning. I mean Cobb's record is scary, but what happens after he's out of that?

I not gonna retire the day break the record," said Rose. "I'll be 44 in April and sounds like I'll play as much first base as I can as anyone else. I'll retire all player when I'm not having and not producing."

When will that be? Rose is thinking way ahead you else again. He's already about Cap Anson.

Cap, one of the outstanding assemen at the turn of the 30s, was a player-manager like but he spent his entire career as Chicago Cubs and was to the Hall of Fame in 1939.

Cap playing until he was 46, far as anyone can determine the oldest player, outside years, to perform in the major leagues when he was 59. Wilhelm and Jack Quinn did they were 49 and Phil still is taking his turn at 46,

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	10	.804
Philadelphia	41	10	.804
Washington	38	26	.594
New Jersey	25	47	.344
New York	18	34	.344

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	35	17	.673
Indiana	31	20	.609
Chicago	25	26	.490
Atlanta	22	30	.423
Cleveland	14	33	.296
Indiana	16	31	.344

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	33	28	.541
San Antonio	29	32	.476
Dallas	24	38	.384
San Antonio	26	36	.419
Kansas City	14	34	.294

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	36	16	.692
Phoenix	25	26	.490
Portland	23	28	.452
Seattle	22	28	.438
L.A. Clippers	21	31	.406
Golden State	11	40	.216

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Score
Trail Blazers	119	119
Knicks	129	129
76ers	131	129

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NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Stilson 51
St. 88, Jacksonville 72
St. 51, Alabama 48
St. 49, N. Kentucky 47
St. 70, Tennessee 65
St. 54, Florida 54

